

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEWSERIES No. 8246

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1910.

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## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000  
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 1/16 = \$15,000,000  
Silver \$1,500,000 at 1/16 = \$15,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
G. Balloch, Esq., Chairman.  
Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
F. H. Armstrong, Esq., J. W. Bannan, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. Henry Koo, J. H. Medhurst, Esq.,  
G. R. Lush, Esq., H. A. Sles, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong, J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER: Shanghai, H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—16,250,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO, KOBÉ, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LIYANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months, 4 per cent.

TAKENO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—\$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Preussische Staatsbank (Prussia), Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank für Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mandelstern & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Bank Oppenheim & Co., Köln, Bayerische Handelsbank und Wechselbank, München.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROYNSHILD & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS: DIRECTOR GENERAL DISCOUNT GEBELSKAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be varied on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

JOSEF MANN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP—GOLD \$2,500,000

ABOUT \$2,500,000

RESERVE FUND—GOLD \$2,500,000

ABOUT \$2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

## Insurance.

### CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

G. Stephenson, Esq.

Lee Yung Su, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

G. R. Burdell, Esq.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Insurance Companies' Act, England.

Insurance in Force—\$34,054,151.00

Assets—\$114,090.00

Income for Year—\$273,831.81

Total Security to Policyholders—\$88,851.55

LEFFERTSKNOX, Esq., Hongkong, District Manager.

B. W. TAFE, Esq., Canton, Macao and the Philippines, District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT GARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Enter cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.15 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL GARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1910.

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR SHANGHAI—DELHI, 10 A.M., 7th July, Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via Suez Port, DELTA, 10 A.M., 7th July, Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, TAKU, NAGA-SAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, CANADA, 10 A.M., 7th July, Freight only.

LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES, MALTA, 10 A.M., 7th July, Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, SUNDAY, 10 A.M., 7th July, Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th July, 1910.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



SPECIAL VALUE IN

STRAW

HATS

FROM

\$2.50 each

IN THE

LATEST

STYLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### Kupper's Pilsener Beer.

The Leading Beer in the Far East.



Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

## Hotels.

### BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

The Bar of this hotel is temporarily closed pending the transfer of the License to sell intoxicating liquors.

MAK NAM WOOD, (Proprietor.)

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

Plumet's Gap, the Peak, near the Tram Terminus. Tel. 1.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

## Shipping—Steamers.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: MONDAY, 4th July.

8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM

10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

CANTON TO HONGKONG: TUESDAY, 5th July.

8.00 A.M. HONAM 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN

10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM

10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

SUNDAY, 10th June.

10.00 P.M. FATSHAN

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI," 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN," 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 10th JULY.

The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN."

will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 4 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

By kind permission of Col. Prior and Officers, the Band of the 13th Rajputs under Bandmaster Cooks will play during the trip.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. from Hongkong at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 559 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 5 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong on the same days by the Company's direct steamers "Linta" and "Santal." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Black Flag.

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

### ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under new management.

Large and comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine, under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class Accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.

N. BRUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 170.

Telegram, "Astor."

### REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

LATEST MODEL, VISIBLE WRITING.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Ribbons, Carbon and other requisites.

Repairs undertaken; also Contract Work.

ing in order.

SOLE AGENTS: REMINGTON & CO.



Hongkong, 1st May, 1910.







## Intimations

## START FOR THE SOUTH POLE

## BONGAONG AVERAGE RAILROAD PRICES

**Shark-Sa-Ya**

[illegible]



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## PORT.

|                                                                                                                         | Per<br>Dose | Per<br>Bottle |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Port - - - - -                                                                                                          | \$14.00     | \$1.20        |
| B  Red Seal<br>Capsule - - - - -       | 18.60       | 1.55          |
| C Superior Light In-<br>valid, Green Seal<br>Capsule - - - - -                                                          | 21.60       | 1.80          |
| D  Viol-<br>let Seal Capsule - - - - - | 28.60       | 2.40          |
| E Very Fine Old<br>Tawny, White<br>Seal Capsule - - - - -                                                               | 37.60       | 3.30          |

The following Ports have been specially selected and procured from Messrs. G. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., of London and Oporto, and are of the highest class:—

|                                                                                               | Per<br>Dose | Per<br>Bottle |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Douro - - - - -                                                                               | \$19.60     | \$1.70        |
| Old Tawny - - - - -                                                                           | 23.60       | 2.05          |
| Invalid - - - - -                                                                             | 23.60       | 2.05          |
| Estrella - - - - -                                                                            | 29.60       | 2.55          |
|  - - - - - | 32.60       | 2.80          |
| Very Old Tawny - - - - -                                                                      | 48.60       | 4.10          |
| Oldest and Finest - - - - -                                                                   | 55.60       | 4.70          |

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1910.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$4 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the above, for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1910.

## THE CEMETERY.

The Happy Valley is well named, for there the dead sleep; Exquisite in the beauty of its surroundings and the bright tropical foliage, it is perhaps the loveliest "God's acre" that we have ever seen. Why do civilized people care so much for the resting places of all that remain of the mortal part of men? Why do they choose green and leafy spots and erect stone and marble beauty-fashions shapes as monuments to their memory? These flower-grown arbours gleaming with white marble and shaded with green are the dress with which we clothe our loving thoughts of the dead, because of their dead.

"Wishes remembered,  
Because they living are can't be dead,  
Or long time take their memory quite away  
From us poor sinners of an empty day."

Omar Khayyam was buried, as he desired, outside a garden where the south wind could blow the rose leaves over his grave. It is not any survival of heathen superstition that makes us beautify our tombs. None of us imagines that the dead are benefited by it. We do so for our own sake, for the sake of the living, and to sweeten the memory of those lives that still breathe in us. And the beauty of a grave may be a symbol of the immortality of that unquenchable spirit which is many nobler and angelic part, made after the image and likeness of the soul of all humanity. How sad a neglected cemetery is, and how horrible and dismal is the spectacle of falling monuments and neglected graves. To avoid this fate from total ruin, the Cemetery Board

has referred to the Cemetery Committee a suggestion that persons who desire that special care should be taken of the graves here of their friends or relations should pay an annual fee of six dollars to the Inspector of Cemeteries, or half a guinea if paid to the Crown Agents in London. This small yearly payment should cover the following expenses:—

- (1) Cleaning the stonework of the grave.
- (2) Tidying and weeding the grave.
- (3) Watering any plants and flowers on the grave.

Should any repairs to these graves become necessary through the sinking of the ground surface, the cracking of the stonework, or any typhoon damage, it is suggested that a notice be sent to the person concerned informing him or her of the nature of the damage and the repairs required, and that the estimate for the repairs from a local contractor be enclosed. Hitherto monuments which have become damaged by typhoon or otherwise have been repaired by the Public Works Department. We think that the cemetery committee ought as far as practicable to give effect to these suggestions. Of course, it may be objected that it is a public cemetery and that therefore its upkeep should be entirely paid for out of the taxes. But there is another consideration. This would involve the employment of an additional staff, and the expense of this would have to be borne by the whole community, which as it is now is paying for this cemetery which is only for Christians. Non-Christians have to pay out of their own private funds for the upkeep of their cemeteries, and therefore they are in effect paying twice over, once for themselves, and their own cemetery and once again for a cemetery in which they can have no other share than the privilege of paying for it.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sir Henry and Lady Blake have arrived in London, and are staying at Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Fleet Surgeon, J. H. Boyden, to the Tamar Additional, for Werba-wai sick quarters.

A COOLIE who attempted to steal a clock from the Wyndham Hotel was awarded six weeks' hard labour by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's Court this morning.

The Bishop of Victoria will give the last of his series of lectures at the Peak Church, tomorrow (Thursday) at 11 a.m. The subject is Cardinal Newman's Hymn "Lead Kindly Light."

Mr. J. E. Thompson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is now recovering of the bad attack of spine, on account of which he had to leave Bangkok. He is now in the north of Ireland.

Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., is announced to shortly read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute on the subject of "The Malay States, Ceylon, and Java compared as Plantation Colonies."

We have received from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son a copy of *Australia Today 1910*, an illustrated publication which should be of interest and value to those contemplating a visit to the Commonwealth.

The directors of the Austrian Lloyd are negotiating with the Austrian Government regarding a new steamer line for China. The company intends to start a new line if the Government will renounce any share in the project.

Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard were among those who had accepted invitations to be present at a dinner at the Royal Colonial Institute on 14th ult. After the dinner, Mr. L. S. Armerly read a Paper on "Some Practical Steps towards an Imperial Constitution."

HOUSE property is rapidly rising in value at Batavia, owing to recent heavy investments by foreign capitalists in the neighbourhood. For instance, it is said that the Chartered Bank, the other day, bought a house in that town for 75,000 guilders, the capitalised value of which comes only to about 4,000 guilders.

The armoured cruiser *King Alfred*, which recently returned to England from the Orient Station, where she was the flagship, was paid off at Portsmouth on 15th ult., and recommissioned on the 7th for service as flagship of the Devonport Sub-Division of the Home Fleet. She takes the place of the *Sutley*.

AMONGST gentlemen elected Fellows at the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute were the following:—Mr. George L. Bailey and Mr. Edward Dane (of the Federated Malay States), Mr. Wm. Duncan and Mr. John Turner (of the Straits Settlements), and Mr. Fredk. Southey, A.M. Inst. C.E. (of Hongkong).

THE historical block of buildings in Raffles Square, from Messrs. M. Salomon and Son to Messrs. Hakimey Kishoy and Co., owned by the Portuguese Mission of China, has been completely vacated from to-day, after the *Singapore Free Press* of 29th ult., and the buildings, which were put up when Singapore was only a few years old, or about 25 years ago, are to be demolished to make room for the new pile of palatial buildings which will be constructed by and for Messrs. K. Brothers Limited, who have secured a long lease from the British Government. No. 1 of the premises had been for 10 years in continuous possession of Messrs. Salomon and Son, whose present senior partner, Mr. A. O. Salomon, was born on the top floor of the premises about 25 years ago.

## Parsee Presentation.

TO SIR HORMUSJEE N. MODY.

SIR HORMUSJEE ON THE LAW OF PRECEDENTS.

The members of the small Parsee community in Hongkong met at their Club-house this afternoon to do honour to the President of the Parsee Trust Funds in Hongkong and Canton on the occasion of his recent elevation to the dignity of a Knighthood. It had been arranged for the function to take place much earlier than it did, but intervening circumstances, over which the promoters had no control, prevented an earlier presentation of the Address which was delivered amid all the outward semblance of good will to Sir Hormusjee Mody this afternoon. The ceremony was modestly confined to the Parsee community exclusively, and no invitation to the foreign community was issued. Among those present we noticed:—Messrs. B. L. Battilwalla (Secretary), D. K. Sathis, M. P. Talati (Trustee of the Zoroastrian Fund of which Sir Hormusjee has been the president for more than 25 years), Messrs. A. B. Ayala, H. Kuttojee, J. H. Kuttojee, B. K. Moha, R. Pestonjee, J. K. Chitoy, R. A. Dastur, F. K. Tata, D. K. Mistry and many others. There were a few ladies present also.

Sir Hormusjee was received on arrival by the Trustees, and after the usual exchange of greetings, Mr. M. P. Talati opened the proceedings. He said:—Mr. Secretary, I crave your permission to say a few words. Various circumstances have occurred which have unavoidably prevented us from getting an earlier opportunity for this pleasing ceremony for which we have met to-day. It is with the utmost pleasure that I have now to express, on behalf of our community, our sincere congratulations for the very high distinction of Knighthood which His late gracious Majesty King Edward the VII. has conferred on our worthy president, Sir Hormusjee Mody. During that very long period of more than 25 years that we have enjoyed the benefit of Sir Hormusjee's leadership of our community, he has justly won the esteem and admiration of us all for his ardent zeal for the welfare of the fellow-countrymen in this Colony, for which we are ever indebted to him. The Parsee community have just reasons to be proud of having such a highly respected gentleman as Sir Hormusjee Mody as a president. His many noble works of charity have caused his name to be permanently associated with many worthy institutions of this Colony. There stands in Royal Square a magnificent statue—one of his gifts which will remain as a permanent emblem of Parsee loyalty. Sir Hormusjee Mody has most worthily shown his generous spirited spirit in giving new life to several benevolent institutions by his substantial donations and has earned the gratitude of numerous deserving people of all nations. His noblest work—and one which promises to be the most enduring—is the recent magnificent gift of a splendid building for the University of Hongkong. The laying of the foundation stone of this edifice was spoken of by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard as an historical event in this Colony and as showing the probability of the Colony becoming the centre of educational progress in South China. That event, in itself, has made our president's name universally known as a true benefactor not only to people of the British race, but to our Chinese friends as well. May the Almighty spare him long for yet nobler deeds than those already achieved by him, in the sincere prayer of us all I feel sure you will all heartily join with me in asking Sir Hormusjee Mody to accept this address as a trivial but sincere expression of our pleasure and esteem and to preserve it as a memento from our community. (Applause.)

Mr. Battilwalla:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret I am far too ill to take any active part in this afternoon's proceedings, and, therefore, with your kind consent, I will deputise the pleasant duty of handing the address to our mutual friend, Mr. Sethna.

Mr. Sethna, acquiescing in the request, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, We are here this afternoon to do honour to our distinguished fellow-countryman, Sir Hormusjee Mody, upon whom it pleased our late beloved King Emperor to confer the honour of Knighthood in recognition of his public-spirited munificence in the cause of education in this Colony, and I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all here present when I say that our congratulations are both hearty and sincere. The many good and charitable deeds of Sir Hormusjee are so well known to you all that it needs no words of mine to recall them to you. I will now comply with Mr. Battilwalla's request and formally present to Sir Hormusjee the address from the Parsee community of Hongkong and Canton, which I will now proceed to read. (Applause.)

THE ADDRESS.

SIR HORMUSJEE MODY, KT.

SIR,—We the undersigned members of the Parsee community of Hongkong and Canton, desire to tender to you our sincere congratulations upon the honour of Knighthood, which His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to bestow upon you.

Many among us can all the more deeply rejoice with you, remembering, as we do, the modest beginnings of your career, and calling to mind the many trials and difficulties which have beset your path to fortune. These we recall now merely to emphasise our appreciation of the energy and perseverance which enabled you to surmount and overcome them so successfully as to put within your power those benefactions to the entire community which His Majesty the King has graciously recognised and rewarded.

The community of your place, as well as the Parsee community of Hongkong and Canton, are proud to have you as their president, and we are sure that you will continue to do much for the benefit and advancement of the community.

Parsee community of Hongkong and Canton, desire to tender to you our sincere congratulations upon the honour of Knighthood, which His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to bestow upon you.

Many among us can all the more deeply rejoice with you, remembering, as we do, the modest beginnings of your career, and calling to mind the many trials and difficulties which have beset your path to fortune. These we recall now merely to emphasise our appreciation of the energy and perseverance which enabled you to surmount and overcome them so successfully as to put within your power those benefactions to the entire community which His Majesty the King has graciously recognised and rewarded.

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## MERLINADO.

PRESENT VALUE OF SHARES.

"Investor" addressed the following request to the editor of the *Strait Times* on 25th ult.:—"I have been interested in the para. you inserted yesterday at the request of some one else to present value of Merlinado shares which was stated to be 'at' or 'say' 100 times their face value."

The face value of Merlinado capital is £100,000 which at 100 times its face value gives £10,000,000 as the present value of Merlinado shares, i.e. the estate.

Will you be so good, Sir, as to work out in the interest of the reading public, the value of Merlinado estate or undertaking on your "Malcolm Cumming" "Seagat" scale and insert the result?"

The editor of our well-informed "Southern contemporary" replies as follows:—"We readily comply with our correspondent's request. The Merlinado property was valued as a whole by Mr. Herbert M. Darby at £57,000. Dividing the number of trees of each age, as given in the prospectus, by 150 we get the following acreage results on the Malcolm Cumming scale:—

|                                                              |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 2,005 acres, less than 1 year old, say 6 months, at £12.10s. |          |
| per acre.....                                                | £25,062  |
| 1,895 acres 1 year old at £23 per acre.....                  | £43,585  |
| 312 acres 1½ years old at £25 per acre.....                  | 10,300   |
| 915 acres 2 years old at £20 per acre.....                   | 45,750   |
| 54 acres 2½ years old at £71.10s per acre.....               | 37,995   |
|                                                              | £157,722 |

In Mr. Darby's estimate a profit of £24,150 from tapices interplanted with the rubber was included. We do not value this separately under Malcolm Cumming scale, but we do interplant rubber growth of rubber, to an extent at least equal to the profit derived from them.

Mr. Darby's valuation was £622 less than a strict 5 years' purchase valuation on the Malcolm Cumming scale, and may be regarded as a very fair test of the accuracy of that scale.

As we still occasionally find people who insist that we condemned Merlinado at the time of its formation we may recall the facts:—

|                                                                              |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| The purchase price (in cash) including £5,000 to the option holders was..... | £115,000 |
| Underwriting cost the promoters.....                                         | 10,500   |
| General preliminary expenses were put at.....                                | 5,500    |
|                                                                              | £131,000 |

We took the view that the cost of underwriting was excessive, being more than £20,000, and insisted on the needlessness of such expenditure at a time when everyone was eager to pick up the shares of any decent rubber company at par. We will hold to that view, and if Merlinado had been floated on different lines its position would have been yet more sound.

As to the value of Merlinado shares we express no opinion, but it is necessary to point out that the Malcolm Cumming scale is a purchase scale only. A capitalisation scale is not less than 7 years' purchase of the estimated profits, and takes account of rubber plant after the date of estimate which may come to bearing stage before the end of the 7 years' term.

We do not know whether additional planting has taken place or will take place in the case of Merlinado, but on the area planted at the date of the prospectus the 6th and 7th years would yield £104,517, the maximum yield being taken at 200 lbs. per acre and the net profit each year at 1/- per lb. On the Malcolm Cumming scale, therefore, the investment valuation of Merlinado on a basis of 7 years' purchase of profits would be:—

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| on rubber.....                      | £322,139 |
| The capital authorised is.....      | 210,000  |
| Excess of profits over capital..... | £112,139 |

## A CHINAMAN'S SUICIDE.

JUMPED OVERBOARD FROM CANTON STEAMER.

The Canton steamer *Pau Dign* was the scene of a tragic occurrence shortly before nine o'clock last night. It appears that while the steamer was in the harbour a Chinaman about 40 years of age either fell or jumped overboard. Those on board were not slow to realise what had happened and promptly threw a line to the drowning man, which, however, the latter apparently declined to take and was consequently drowned. It is not known what led the unfortunate man to take his own life.

## ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

THOS. COOK &amp; SON APPOINTED AGENTS.

We have been advised by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son that they have been specially appointed sole official passenger agents for the United Provinces Exhibition, Allahabad, India, December, 1910, to February 1911.

The period of the Exhibition has been fixed at the most pleasant season of the year and includes the great native bathing festival which are held at Allahabad. At the Exhibition displays will be made of arts and industries of the United Provinces, both ancient and modern; agricultural machinery, sporting trophies, etc., etc. while processes of native manufactures will be demonstrated. Special police arrangements and an aviation meeting, the first held in the Far East, promises to be a great attraction.

Allahabad is a city of 775,000 inhabitants and is 177 miles by rail from Calcutta and 141 miles from Bombay.

It is understood that the exhibition will be a great success, and that the United Provinces will be well represented.

## DISPUTE REGARDING PROPERTY.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, in the Supreme Court this afternoon, Kwok A Yau, widow of No. 15, Gulnash Street, filed a suit against Kwok Sai Chai of No. 6, Aberdeen Street, executor of the will of Kwok Tsau Chai deceased, and Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. Almada and Smith, solicitors, in which the plaintiff applied (1) for a declaration that she is entitled to 5/15 of the property known as Nos. 3 and 10, Lok Hing Lane, situate on Section L, of Island Lot No. 50; (2) an account of the moneys property in respect thereof; (3) a receiver to be appointed; and (4) costs. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, watched the case on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. G. Hastings, represented the second defendant.

Mr. Potter stated that in that case, the plaintiff was represented by Counsel. If the Lordship thought it right and if Counsel could help him in any way, he would state the facts of the case for both parties. He would open with facts which were not in dispute. Before opening, he wished to make an objection which he would have taken in any event. It was with regard to paragraph 7 of the statement of claim which referred to testimony. His Lordship—the plaintiff should be stuck out.

Mr. Potter—Yes, my Lord. The paragraph in question was accordingly struck out.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter stated that he appeared for Mr. Crowther Smith only.

His Lordship—Then she will be entitled to judgment against the first defendant.

Mr. Potter—I don't know the first defendant. I'm not concerned with him.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said that probate of will had been granted and advances made. He would not deal with the advances, as by doing that he would be opening his own case. The case was narrowed down to a very fine point now that paragraph 7 had been struck out.

His Lordship—in view of the probate, I doubt whether plaintiff is entitled to bring the action.

Mr. Potter—I'm in doubt myself whether she is entitled to bring the action.

The statement of claim set out that on or about the 26th February, 1908, Kwok Tsau Chai bought the premises in question for \$5,500, of which the plaintiff contributed \$4,000 and Kwok Tsau Chai \$1,500. Kwok Tsau Chai died intestate on the 13th January, 1909. On February 11th of the same year, the first defendant, purporting to act as executor of an alleged will of the deceased Kwok Tsau Chai, executed an indenture of mortgage on the premises, conveying the entire leasehold estate to Dorothy Smith. The first security for \$3,000 was advanced by her. On the 15th March, 1909, Dorothy Smith assigned all her interest in the indenture of mortgage to the second defendant. On the same day, the first defendant charged the premises with a further sum of \$1,000 in favour of the second defendant and on the 17th of April, 1909, a further \$1,500 in favour of the second defendant for the due administration of the estate was charged the premises. It was unnecessary to raise the sums of \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$1,500 by way of mortgage or otherwise.

The statement of defence on behalf of the second defendant was in effect as follows:—No part of the purchase money of \$5,500 was the property of or was contributed by the plaintiff and the plaintiff had no interest at any time whatsoever in the purchase. In the alternative, if plaintiff is entitled to any interest in the property, which is denied, plaintiff permitted the property to be conveyed to Kwok Tsau Chai, thereby enabling the latter to deal with it as sole owner. The second defendant denies that Kwok Tsau Chai died intestate. She made a will dated 11th January, 1909, by which she appointed the first defendant to be the executor. The mortgage assignment and further charges were made without notice of any illegality or the existence of any prior equitable rights. Evidence having been called the case was adjourned.

## SIR F. LUGARD.

ADMINISTRATION OF HONGKONG.

The arrival home on leave of absence of Sir Frederick Lugard, G. C. V., of Hongkong, is a reminder that it is only three years since His Excellency assumed the administration of the Colony, and that during the intervening period he has succeeded in doing a great deal of work which will be of permanent good to the island community. Sir Frederick arrived there at a time of unparalleled trade depression, and when the finances of the Colony were at a low ebb. The opium crusade had begun at home, and the eventual suppression of this trade meant a serious decline in the revenue of Hongkong. Sir Frederick, fully alive to the portents of the moment, took an early opportunity to approach the Secretary of State with regard to compensation for the loss occasioned to the Colony through the action of the Imperial Government, and his representative in this direction secured a substantial grant being made to the Colony. With the least on opium and the decrease in revenue through the falling off of land sale, it became necessary to replenish the treasury from some other source. Sir Frederick, not a little to the surprise of the whole community, proposed the establishment of a Customs Service and a Hongkong Bank, which, when formed, has now been deriving a large part of its revenue from Customs receipts.

There are many directions for the improvement of the Colony, and Sir Frederick has been very successful in securing the approval of the Secretary of State for the proposed establishment of a Hongkong Bank, which, when formed, has now been deriving a large part of its revenue from Customs receipts.

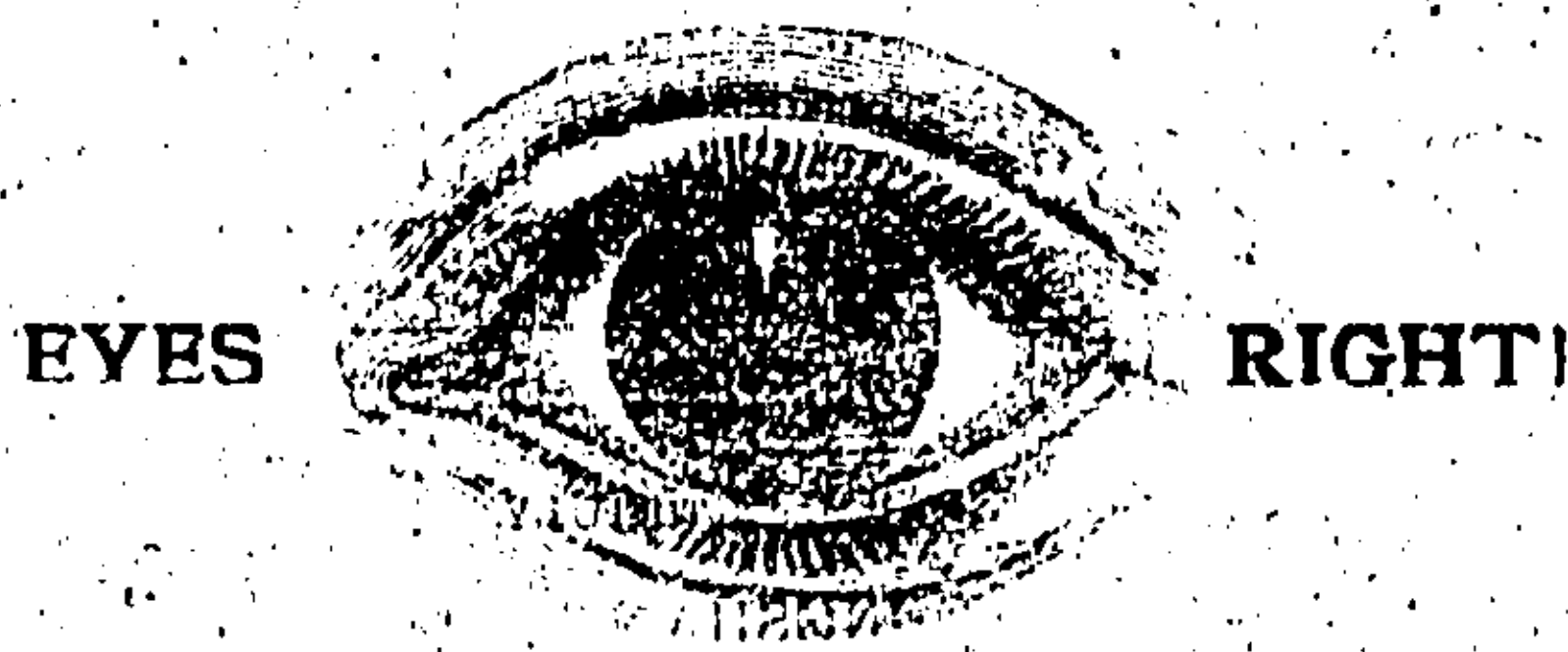


Stalls.  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
BREITEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

| FOR                                                                       | STRAMEN                                          | TO SAIL                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE<br>and YOKOHAMA                                  | "KLEIST" (T. 17,000)<br>Capt. O. Pahnke          | About WEDNESDAY,<br>15th July.    |
| NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS,<br>GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON,<br>ANTWERP and HAMBURG | "ROON" (T. 15,000)<br>Capt. H. Rehm              | THURSDAY,<br>14th July, 10 A.M.   |
| MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW<br>GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY<br>and MELBOURNE     | "COLEMAN" (T. 6,750)<br>Capt. H. Rehm            | SATURDAY,<br>16th July, Daylight. |
| YOKOHAMA and KOBE                                                         | "PRINZ WALDEMAR" (T. 7,000)<br>Capt. F. Semblitt | About TUESDAY,<br>15th July.      |
| KUDAT and SANDAKAN                                                        | "BORNEO" (T. 5,050)<br>Capt. F. Semblitt         | End of July.                      |

\* Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,**  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

Intimations.



**N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,**  
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.  
Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet of "Defective Sight."—free.  
LONDON, GALATIA, SHANGHAI,  
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 19, Beale Street 66, Nanjing Road.

**OSMAN & CASUM,**  
1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET

JUST UNPACKED  
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS  
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.  
Coast Port Orders carefully  
executed.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1900

**KWONG FUNG YUEN,**  
HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Vaux Road West  
TIMBER YARDS—Kowloon Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,  
SAW MILL OWNERS,  
AND  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
TO  
H.B.M. Naval and Military  
Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of  
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon  
Pine, Yacki, Hardwood, Oregon Spar,  
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.  
Best Terms.  
Quick delivery.  
LEUNG TAI  
Managing Director.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

**HUNG ON & CO.,**  
SHOW ROOM AND STORE  
at the Premises formerly occupied by  
A CHEE & CO.,  
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND  
FURNITURE  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver  
Plated, Glass and Iron Ware of all  
descriptions, always on hand for sale or on  
hire at moderate rates.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

**LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,**  
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE  
at  
No. 19, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL,  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.  
Have been patronised by the Hongkong  
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other  
leading Establishments in the Colony, to  
whom reference can be made as to the  
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the  
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as  
follows:—  
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI  
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to  
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-  
faction."  
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
15th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and  
CHARGES most moderate.  
AN INSPECTION INVITED

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate  
versed in literature, has been a teacher  
to European officials and merchants in this  
Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of training Euro-  
peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and  
is possessed of a first rate certificate as a  
Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-  
ledge of Mandarin.  
Those who intend learning the Chinese  
language are requested to write care of  
Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37,  
Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910.

Intimation.  
**THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.**

| NO. 1 DOCK.                | NO. 2 DOCK.                | NO. 3 DOCK.                 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Docking Length.....575 ft. | Docking Length.....376 ft. | Docking Length.....481 ft.  |
| Width of Entrance... 80 "  | Width of Entrance... 50 "  | Width of Entrance... 63 "   |
| Water on Blocks..... 28 "  | Water on Blocks... 26 "    | Water on Blocks..... 27.5 " |

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of  
Captains and Owners is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking  
and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work  
and a large stock of material is always on hand, (plates, angles and tall shafts all being  
tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of  
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable  
of lifting 40 tons.

"Steam" Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge  
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be  
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that  
of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin, is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst  
under repair.

Telephone Nos. 376, 508, or 681.  
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.  
Lieber, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.  
Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

For Sale.

FOR SALE  
AT  
**GRACE & CO.**  
(27, DES VAUX ROAD.)

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and  
VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.  
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card  
Albums.  
Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.  
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books,  
Transparent Envelopes.  
Twelve, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation  
Gauges.  
Novels, Books for parlour and household  
use. Toy Books for Children.  
Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendant  
Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.  
Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.  
MANILA CIGAR AND  
CIGARETTES.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask  
ex Factory.  
In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag  
ex Factory.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

Dentistry.

**Dr. M. H. CHAUN,**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.  
ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 125.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

THEY TIP &

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO at No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1908.

To Let

TO LET.  
1ST SEPTEMBER.—BOWEN ROAD.

WESTERN BLOCK OF DWELLING  
HOUSES at present occupied as  
Auxiliary Office's Quarters.  
Suitable for Boarding House.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

MORALS OF THE SEXES.

BRITISH WOMEN'S PROTEST.  
DIVORCE LAW ABROAD.

When the Divorce Commission was resumed  
on 5th ult., at Winchester House, St. James's  
square, Lord Gorell, the chairman, stated that  
he had received from various provincial  
branches of the British Women's Temperance  
Association a communication protesting against  
the view that a different standard of morality  
should be demanded from the two sexes.  
The first witness to-day was Sir Richard  
Solomon, High Commissioner for United South  
Africa.

In South Africa Sir Richard said, the grounds  
on which divorce was granted were misconduct,  
malicious desertion, and imprisonment for life,  
and there was absolute equality of the sexes.  
The right to divorce could be refused on the  
grounds of the misconduct of the plaintiff, col-  
lusion, and condonation of or connivance at the  
misconduct of the defendant by the plaintiff.  
The guilty parties could not legally re-marry.

JAPAN'S LEAD IN DIVORCE.

Mr. R. Newton Crane, a member of the  
Federal Bar of the United States and of the  
English Bar gave evidence as to the divorce  
law of the United States. Official statistics  
recently compiled by the United States Govern-  
ment showed that divorce was more prevalent  
in America than in any other country, Japan  
alone excepted. In the United States in 1900  
seventy-three divorces per hundred thousand  
of the population were granted. In Japan there  
were 215 divorces per hundred thousand. The  
average for European countries was about ten,  
while in England and Wales there were only  
two divorces per hundred thousand of the  
population.

Statistics showed that at the present time in  
the States one marriage in every fifteen or six-  
teen would ultimately be dissolved by divorce.  
There was no federal divorce law; each of the  
forty-six States made and administered its own  
divorce laws. In South Carolina divorce was  
not permitted. Only in New York State was  
misconduct an essential to securing a decree.  
Cruelty was a ground in nearly every State,  
and in some of the States "indignities rendering  
condition intolerable" and "personal abuse or  
conduct rendering life burdensome" were also  
specific grounds.

In Louisiana "public defamation of one  
party by the other," in Florida "violent tem-  
per," and in Kentucky "violent and un-  
governable temper" were causes. In no  
State was "incompatibility of temperament"  
a cause for divorce, with the possible excep-  
tion of Washington. Only 15 per cent. of de-  
crees granted were for misconduct. The cause  
most commonly relied on was desertion. An  
undefended case would cost from £5 to £10  
(in England it is at least £30). Divorce was  
now so common that there was newspaper  
publication of the proceedings only in sen-  
sational cases, or where the parties were pro-  
minently before the public.

A congress of State delegates was held in  
1906 to consider the question of divorce with  
a view of securing uniformity of law upon the  
subject. The result was the drafting of an  
Act which represents the opinion of leading  
American jurists and publicists. It provides  
for the following six grounds for dissolution of  
marriage—misconduct, conviction for crime  
involving at least two years' continuous im-  
prisonment, bigamy, extreme cruelty, wilful  
desertion for two years, and habitual drunken-  
ness for two years.

EFFECT OF CIVIL MARRIAGES.

Personally, said Mr. Crane, he was of opinion  
that the frequency of divorce in the States and  
the growing indifference to the duty and obliga-  
tion of marriage were primarily due to the fact  
that marriage in America was defined by Statute  
to be merely a civil contract, and that no form  
of solemnising the ceremony was required. In  
the Western States the rite of marriage was  
performed by justices of the peace, who were  
often keepers of public-houses, and the court  
frequently adjourned the bar. Persons thus mar-  
ried had no comprehension of the solemnity of  
their engagement. Marriage which had no  
better sanctity than attended the making of a  
promissory note could not be more highly re-  
garded by the majority of thoughtless persons  
than the obligations of an ordinary commercial  
transaction.

Most of the American States had set an ex-  
ample to this country by taking steps to pro-  
vide against improvident marriages. Generally  
the marriage age has been raised from the  
common law rule of fourteen and twelve to  
eighteen and sixteen years. In certain States  
a medical certificate as to the physical condi-  
tion of those desiring to marry is required. His  
experience in America and England convinced  
him that what was wanted for the welfare of  
society was a middle course between the laxity  
of American law and the difficulty which attend-  
ed the obtaining of divorce in England. There  
were too many causes for divorce in America;  
too few in England.

The law should make no distinction between  
husband and wife. Reasons for discrimination  
no longer existed. Divorce should be accessi-  
ble to the poor, but conferring jurisdiction in  
divorce upon County Court judges would, in  
his opinion, tend to make divorce as facile in  
this country as it is in America. His own sug-  
gestion was the hearing of divorce suits in  
local assize towns by High Court judges.

THE  
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advanced made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.,  
Undertakes and Executes.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND  
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED  
FROM THE HONGKONG  
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the  
mast in front of the Water Police Station at  
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters  
of vessels leaving the port. They do not  
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected  
here:—  
Signal No.

1. A CONE  
point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon  
to the North of the  
Colony.
2. A CONE  
point upwards  
and DRUM  
below. Indicates a Typhoon  
to the North-East  
of the Colony.
3. A DRUM  
below. Indicates a Typhoon  
to the East of the  
Colony.
4. A CONE  
point downwards  
and DRUM  
below. Indicates a Typhoon  
to the South-East  
of the Colony.
5. A CONE  
point down-  
wards. Indicates a Typhoon  
to the South of the  
Colony.
6. A CONE  
point downwards  
and BALL  
below. Indicates a Typhoon  
to the South-West  
of the Colony.
7. A BALL  
below. Indicates a Typhoon  
to the West of the  
Colony.
8. A CONE  
point downwards  
and BALL  
below. Indicates a Typhoon  
to the North-West  
of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is  
believed to be less than 300 miles away from  
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is  
believed to be less than 300 miles away from  
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be  
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such  
positions or are moving in such directions that  
information regarding them is considered to  
be of importance to the Colony or to shipping  
leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour  
Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal  
Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected  
that the wind may increase to full typhoon  
force at any moment, the following Urgent  
Signal will be made at the Water Police  
Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS  
OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same  
time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhib-  
ited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water  
Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office  
Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green,  
Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be  
situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green,  
Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be  
situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red,  
Indicates that the wind may be expected to  
increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the  
Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the  
information conveyed by this signal being firm  
published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the  
the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when  
necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing  
Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at  
each of the following stations during the time  
that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted  
in the Harbour.

Cap Rock. Aberdeen.  
Waglan. San Ki Wan.  
Stanley. Sai Kung.  
Cape Collinson. Sha Tin Kok.  
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression  
somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm  
Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean  
Vessels, as demanded, by signal from the Light  
House.  
V. G. FINE,  
Director.



## Intimation.

Powell's  
Alexandra  
Buildings.ARE  
PRODUCERS  
OFTHE MOST  
UP-TO-DATE  
TIME AND  
LABOUR-SAVING  
DEVICES.IN  
MODERN  
OFFICE  
FITTINGFILING  
CABINETSWith nests of  
drawersSUITABLE FOR  
Every Description  
of  
NUMERICAL

and

ALPHABETICAL  
FILING

DESKS,

CHAIRS,

TABLES,

BOOKCASES,

CUPBOARDS, &amp;c.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

WM. POWELL,  
LTD.  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

## AMERICAN DRUG FIEND.

REPORT BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

## AN ALARMING PROBLEM.

According to figures sufficiently authoritative to find place in a Government bulletin, there are more drug fiends in the United States, in proportion to population, than there are in China. Thus Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief of the division of drugs in the Government Bureau of Chemistry, states in a report on the indeterminate sale and use of habit-forming agents that the number of drug addicts in the United States is variously estimated by those conversant with the situation at from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 although he records his own opinion that the latter estimate is probably excessive. The number of "drug fiends" in China, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, has been put at 4,000,000, or 1 per cent. of its 400,000,000 population. Supporting the population of the United States to be 90,000,000, the figures quoted by Dr. Kebler would place the proportion of drug addicts in this country at something between 1.1 and 4.4 per cent. While the papers generally assert that these figures are appalling, apparently, has challenged their accuracy. The Chicago Evening Post reminds us that Prof. Irving Fisher, in his Report on National Vitality, also finds that the use of harmful drugs in the United States is on the increase. Moreover, while the estimates place the opium addicts in China at 1 per cent., a report of the International Opium Commission shows that 35 per cent. of the Chinese in this country are opium smokers. According to Dr. Kebler's bulletin—known officially as Farmers' Bulletin 33—there has also developed in the United States a widespread use of cocaine, a drug even more disintegrating and debauching than opium, and practically unknown in China. Recent revelations, especially in Philadelphia, concerning the peddling of cocaine among school children, have also helped to arouse the country to the seriousness of its drug problem. To quote Dr. Kebler more fully:

## OPIUM CONSUMPTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that legislation Federal, State, and Territorial, adverse to the indiscriminate sale and use of opium has been enacted during the past decade, and most physicians are using greater circumspection than formerly when prescribing opium, its preparations and derivatives, the amount of opium (exclusive of smoking opium, which is now denied entry into this country) consumed in the United States per capita, has been doubled within the last forty years. Not only has there been this increased consumption of opium, its preparation and derivatives but large quantities of other habit-forming agents, introduced chiefly for medicinal purposes, have also been used. For example, cocaine (cocaine hydrochloride) has been used for about twenty-five years, and the amount consumed at present is estimated at approximately 150,000 ounces per annum. In addition, it is well-known that large quantities of acetanilid, acetylsalicylic acid, salicylic acid, caffeine, and caloric hydrate, and smaller amounts of cocaine, dionin, and heroin are consumed.

He goes on to tell how thousands of people become victims of these drugs by taking them unknowingly in various patent medicines and certain medicated soft-drinks. In some cases these tenuous poisons claim to cure the taste for the very drugs which they contain. Among the patent medicines most frequently doctored are coughing syrups, catarrh and asthma cures, cough remedies and headache mixtures. These are specified—as many as thirteen different coughing syrups being mentioned by name—in Farmers' Bulletin 37 which concludes with the following summary:—"There are various remedies on the market used from infancy to old age containing habit-forming agents which can be purchased almost at libitum by any one. Many of the mixtures are concocted directly or indirectly, through the aid of unscrupulous physicians, some illicit sales of cocaine morphine, etc., are also made by druggists, both wholesale and retail. A few physicians take advantage of the authority entrusted to them for the proper using of these habit-forming agents and prescribe for all requiring them, regardless of the health and welfare of the patient. Physicians often are not circumspect enough in the writing and safeguarding of prescriptions containing these drugs. With these conditions obtaining, drug addiction has become a great evil, and the question naturally arises, how can it be minimized or eradicated? There is a great diversity of opinion on this point, but the following are the lines along which results can be expected:

## SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

First. Educate the public through the press and by pamphlets, lectures, etc.  
Second. Enact laws forbidding the sale of all pernicious habit-forming drugs, such as cocaine, morphine, opium, heroin, etc., and their derivatives and preparations, at retail, except on prescriptions of physicians, dentists or veterinarians.

Third. Require a permanent record to be kept, subject to State and Federal inspection at all times, of all transactions in such drugs, whether wholesale, retail, or through the use of prescriptions.

Fourth. Enact laws forbidding the handling of any of these products except by manufacturers, wholesale and retail druggists, and others legally qualified.

Fifth. The state boards of health, or other governing bodies, should be empowered to withdraw the licenses of physicians who prescribe or druggists who sell these articles for other than legitimate medicinal purposes.

Sixth. A Federal law should be enacted forbidding the shipment to later-state commerce of habit-forming drugs or preparations containing them, except through the customary channels of trade, and then only when complete records of all transactions are kept.

## MONSTROUS ANIMALS.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN LONG EXTINGUISHED.  
REPORTED TO STILL EXIST.

The possibility that animals known to us only by their fossil remains may yet lurk in inaccessible parts of the world has always been fascinating to some zoologists. Discoveries of this kind have, indeed, been actually made, that of the Central African okapi being the most recent. It is now asserted by Carl Hagenbeck, the great German authority on wild animals, in his recent book, that an animal akin to the Boromiasaurus, which is a brother to the diplodocus, is still alive in the fever-haunted swamps of Rhodesia, whether northern or southern we are not told, says a reviewer in The Lancet.

Many years ago the observer Menges, who is a very trustworthy authority, was informed by negroes of the existence of this huge saurian, and a recent writer in the Bulawayo Chronicle mentions the continuance of the tradition and adds many interesting details. The story has so far been treated as a rumour. Only a week or so ago private advices reached this country that, in the dense and gloomy forests of an island in the Malay Archipelago (we believe it is Ceram), there still exist monsters of a species long believed to be extinct. The news first reached Mr. Alfred Stalker, a young collector of natural-history specimens, who, we understand, has done good work for leading museums both here and in Australia. Mr. Stalker was told that the monsters would be found two days' march in the interior and that they lived in water. He is said to have postponed his search for them and now the melancholy news reaches us of his death by drowning. It is, of course, possible that the creatures are only tapirs. Readers of Mr. Andrew Lang's whimsical Disentailers will remember that he chose Gargayau Sulu, one of the most southerly of the Philippine Islands, as the habitat of the mytic and mythic Barbalangs. It is to this island that the explorers in his story brought their finds—the giant sloth (mylodon) of Patagonia, the bunyip of Central Australia, the beathach of Loch Odha, the eggs of dinosaurs, the gorilla, and so forth.

Now we know that the mylodon existed in times comparatively recent, for it has been found, and The Daily Express sent out an expedition to investigate the matter not many years ago. The bunyip exists apparently on the authority of Buckley, the convict who escaped from Port Phillip a century ago, lived long as a savage among primitive Australian blacks, and doubtless was the prototype of the ingenious Mr. de Rougemont, as Belkirk was of Onosco. Still, huge marauders of the bunyip type may very well have existed in lagoons in Central Australia to times quite within the memory of persons still living. Sutherlandshire Celta have told Mr. Andrew Lang that in winter nights the beathach, a creature of immeasurable length, has been heard breaking up the ice in the lochs. Perhaps its creature is a dim reminiscence of the Pittsburgh diplodocus, the skeleton of which is well-known to us in the British Museum of Natural History. The dragons, the many huge serpents of the Lesser Edda, a work compiled in the snakeless Iceland of the thirteenth century, are doubtless also mere memories lingering for ages in the primitive mind. Of their family is the sea-serpent, so solemnly reported upon in 1821 by William Clift, a conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. This creature was perhaps a manatee. The mammoth, again, was long half-mythic. Its tusks were sought for in Siberia, but the whole creature remained unknown until 1803, when the well-preserved body of a mammoth was melted out of a large block of ice on the shore of Lake Ockay, and, though afterward partially devoured by packs of wolves, was discovered in its entirety by a Tungusian ivory hunter, and in 1806 fully examined by Mr. Adams. The wild hunter of 1821 before the mammoth was the subject of one of Ernst Griess's pictures long in the possession of the late Sir Joseph Prestwich in his Shoreham House.

## Intimations.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1910, commencing at 3.30 P.M.  
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.  
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.  
REGINALD F. G. MASTER,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1910.

## STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from 1st January, 1911, as set out hereunder.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 22 o'clock noon on the 1st day of October, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the Opium, Spirit, Gambling, and Pawning Farms for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. Gibb Livingstone & Co. at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913, are those specified below:

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| For every 3 lb. packet | \$4.14 |
| " 4 " "                | 0.19   |
| " 5 " "                | 0.24   |
| " 6 " "                | 0.28   |
| " 7 " "                | 1.45   |
| " 8 " "                | 4.00   |

Hongkong, 4th July, 1910.

## Intimations.

## A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. Even a child or a dog soon learns to distinguish between real friends and foes in disguise. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists.

G. R.  
TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR AND JUNKS in connection with the Coasting of S.S. ships, &c., at Hongkong for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1910.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, R.M.D. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon, on the 16th July, 1910.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders, and of accepting any portion of a tender.

EDGAR WATTS,  
Naval Store Officer.H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1910.

## FRENCH STORE.

## NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Products for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

## INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

NEW SHOP  
JUST OPENED!!DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT  
OUR WONDERFUL SELECTIONS OF  
RARE JEWELS,  
&c., &c., &c.MOHIDEEN &  
CO.Dealers in  
CEYLON PRECIOUS  
STONES, &c.,  
38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 30th June, 1910, 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

|                                        | Cents.  |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Beef skirt and prime cut—Moi Lung Pa B | 20      |
| " Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk                  | 22      |
| " Roast—Shiu                           | 22      |
| " Breast—Ngau Lam                      | 25      |
| " Soup, Tong Yuk                       | 20      |
| " Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa                    | 22      |
| " Sirloin—Ngau Lau                     | 20      |
| " Sausages—Ngau Yuk Cheung             | 26      |
| Bullock's Brain—Know                   | per set |
| " Tongue fresh—Ngau Li                 | each    |
| " Corned—Ham Ngau Li                   | 60      |
| " Head—Ngau Tau                        | 85      |
| " Heart—Ngau Sum                       | per B   |
| " Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu                  | 18      |
| " Feet—Ngau Kook                       | each    |
| " Kidneys—Ngau Yiu                     | 9       |
| " Tail—Ngau Mei                        | 18      |
| " Liver—Ngau On                        | each    |
| " Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To            | 12      |
| Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai        | set     |
| Chop—kook                              | set     |
| Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwai             | 22      |
| " Leg—Young Pal                        | 22      |
| " Shoulder—Young Shau                  | 20      |
| Pigs' Chills—Chi cheong                | 20      |
| " Brains—Chi Kook                      | per set |
| " Feet—Chi Kook                        | each    |
| " Fry—Chi Ohak                         | each    |
| " Head—Chi Tan                         | each    |
| " Heart—Chi Sum                        | each    |
| " Kidneys—Chi Yiu                      | each    |
| " Liver—Chi Kon                        | each    |
| Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwai                | 18      |
| " Corned—Ham Ohu Yuk                   | 24      |
| " Leg—Chu Pal                          | 24      |
| " Fat or Lard—Chu Yau                  | 18      |
| Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau        | each    |
| " Kook                                 | set     |
| " Heart—Young Sum                      | each    |
| " Kidneys—Young Yiu                    | each    |
| " Liver—Young Gon                      | each    |
| Suckling Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai       | 22      |
| Sant Beef—Sang Ngau Yau                | 20      |
| " Mutton—Sang Young Yau                | 22      |
| Veal—Ngau Ohai Yuk                     | 20      |
| " Sausages—Ngau Ohai Yuk Tong          | 20      |

## POULTRY.

|                                    | Cents.   |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Chicken—Kai Ohai                   | 22       |
| Capons, Large, Small—Shi Kai       | 22       |
| Ducks—Ap                           | 22       |
| Doves—Pan Kai                      | each     |
| Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan                  | per doz. |
| Fowls, Canton—Kai                  | each     |
| " Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai               | each     |
| Geese—Nga                          | each     |
| Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ya | each     |
| " Nga                              | each     |
| Musk Deer—Wong Keng                | each     |
| Hare—Ta Ohai                       | each     |
| Partridge—Chi Khoo                 | each     |
| Phoenix—Shan Kai                   | each     |
| Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup            | each     |
| " Holow—Holow Pak Kup              | each     |
| Quail—Um Ohun                      | each     |
| Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk             | dozen    |
| Salpe—Sa Ohai                      | each     |
| Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung          | per B    |
| " Hen—Na                           | each     |
| Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap       | each     |
| Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Ohai        | each     |
| Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sul   | each     |
| " Ap                               | each     |

## FISH.

|                                    | Cents. |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Barbel—Ka Yu                       | 10     |
| Bream—Shi Yu                       | 16     |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Shi Yu | 16     |
| Carp—Li Yu                         | 22     |
| Gatfish—Ohk Yu                     | 16     |
| Codfish—Man Yu                     | 16     |
| Grabs—Hal                          | 16     |
| Gutta Fish—Mok Yu                  | 16     |
| Dab—Sa Mang Yu                     | 17     |
| Dace—Wong Mai Lun                  | 12     |
| Dog Fish—Tit To Sa                 | 9      |
| Maie, Gorgon—Hoi Man Yu            | 10     |
| " Fresh water—Tam Sei Yu           | 16     |
| " Yellow—Wong Sin                  | 16     |
| Frog—Tas Kai                       | 12     |
| Garoupe—Sak Pan                    | 12     |
| Gudgion—Pak Kup Yu                 | 12     |
| Herring—Tao Pak                    | 12     |
| Hallibut—Gueung Kwai Yu            | 12     |
| Labrid—Wong Yu Yu                  | 12     |
| Loach—Wo Yu                        | 12     |
| Lobster—Lung Ha                    | 12     |
| Mackerel—Chi Yu                    | 12     |
| Musk Fish—Mon Yu                   | 12     |
| Mullet—Ohai Yu                     | 12     |
| Oysters—Sung Hoi                   | 12     |
| Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu             | 12     |
| Parch—Tao Loo                      | 12     |
| Plaice—Fa Faw Poing                | 12     |
| Fluke—Pan Yu                       | 12     |
| Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohung           | 12     |
| Pomfret, White—Fak Ohung           | 12     |
| Ray—May Ha                         | 12     |
| Ray—Fai Fa Sa                      | 12     |
| Rock Fish—Sak Kai Kung             | 12     |
| Sardine—Shi Yu                     | 12     |
| Squid—Chi Yu                       | 12     |
| Tuna—Chi Yu                        | 12     |

|                                     | Cents. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Shark—Sa Yu                         | 9      |
| Shark—Po Yu                         | 10     |
| Shrimps—Ha                          | 25     |
| Snapper—Lap Yu                      | 24     |
| Sole—Tao Sa Yu                      | 18     |
| Tench—Wan Yu                        | 18     |
| Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu                   | 24     |
| Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu | 60     |
| White Bait—Ngau Yu Ohai             | —      |

## FRUITS.

|                                      | Cents. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Almond—Hung Yau                      | 24     |
| Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping    | 40     |
| " (Chafoo)—Tin Ohai Ping             | —      |
| " Small—Hoi Tong                     | —      |
| " Castard—Fan Lai Ohai               | —      |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng | 5      |
| " Hong Ohai                          | 5      |
| " (brides), Macao—San Heng Ohai      | 5      |
| Cherries, Chinese—Fong Lo            | 50     |
| Carambols—Young Ton                  | —      |
| Cocconuts—Yah Tai                    | 10     |
| Grapes—Shi Tai Tai                   | —      |
| Lemons, China—Ning Moong             | 15     |
| " Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong           | 25     |
| Lichess, Small Stone—Lai Ohai Gon    | 5      |
| " Fresh, Lai Ohai                    | 10     |
| Limes, (Sargon)—Sal Kung Ning        | 6      |
| Moong                                | each   |
| Mango, Manila—Lui Sang Moong         | 14     |
| Mango, Saigon—Sal Kung Moong         | 14     |
| Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per doz.   | 14     |
| Oranges, Tin Ohai                    | 15     |
| " Small—Tai Kai                      | —      |
| " Mandarin—Tin Kai                   | —      |
| Oilives—Pak Lam                      | —      |
| Pastion Fruit                        | —      |
| Pears, (American)—Kam San Shat Li B  | 16     |
| " (Canton), Oolong—Sa Li             | 10     |
| Peanuts—Fa Sang                      | 10     |
| Persimmons, Large—Hung Ohai          | —      |
| Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon | —      |
| " 2nd quality—Chung-tang             | —      |
| " Paw-law                            | each   |
| " Paw-law                            | each   |
| Platons—Tai Ohai                     | —      |
| Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai               | 7      |
| Pineapples, Canton—Lai Yu            | 10     |
| Walnuts, Hop Ton                     | 16     |
| " Green—Sang Hop Ton                 | —      |
| Shanghai Lo Kwai                     | 5      |

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

|                                      | Cents. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah   | 10     |
| Chi Ohai                             | —      |
| Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin    | 14     |
| " Tai                                | —      |
| Beans, (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi  | 6      |
| " Pin Tai                            | —      |
| Beans, Sprout—Ah Ohai                | 5      |
| Beans, Long—Tan Kook                 | 5      |
| Best Root—Hong Ohai Tai              | each   |
| Brinjals, Green—Chung Yuen Kai       | 4      |
| Brinjals, Red—Hong Kai               | 4      |
| Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shui             | 10     |
| Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Ohai      | 10     |
| Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tai             | each   |
| Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yah Ohai         | 12     |
| Cassia, bunch—Kam Shun               | 5      |
| Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yah Chai | —      |
| " Fa                                 | —      |
| Cauliflower, Medium size—Chung Yeh   | —      |
| " Chai-fa                            | —      |
| Cauliflower, Small size—Sal Yah Ohai | —      |
| Carrots—Kam Shun                     | 6      |
| Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Ohai        | 5      |
| Celery, English—Young Kan Ohai       | —      |
| Celery, White—Pak Young Kan Ohai     | —      |
| Chillies, Dried—Gon Lai Ohai         | 10     |
| " Red—Hung Yu                        | 6      |
| " Green—Chung Lai Ohai               | 6      |
| Curry Stalk, English—Kai Lai Ohai    | 5      |
| Cucumbers—Chung Kwa                  | 2      |
| Elster Squash—Fu Kwa                 | 4      |
| Garlic—Sung Tai                      | 4      |
| Ginger, young—Sung Tai Kung          | 4      |
| " old—Lo Kung                        | 4      |
| Horseradish, Shanghai—Lai Kai        | 20     |
| Indian Corn—Sak Mai                  | each   |
| Lettuce—Young Sang Ohai              | each   |
| " Water Cress—Ma Tai                 | —      |
| " Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai           | —      |
| Musk Melon                           | 25     |
| Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Ohai Kwa       | 40     |
| Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tai       | 7      |
| " Green—Sung Chung Tai               | 7      |
| " Shai—Sung Hoi Chung Tai            | 5      |
| " Japan—Yat Poon                     | —      |
| Okra—Mo Kai                          | —      |
| Parsley, English—Young On Sai        | 10     |
| Green Peas—Chung Tai                 | 10     |
| Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Kai              | 5      |
| " Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Kai            | —      |
| " Tai                                | —      |
| " Japan—Yat Poon Kai Tai             | —      |
| " American—Fa Kai                    | —      |
| " Foochow—Fak Ohai Kai Tai           | —      |
| " Macao—Oh Moon                      | —      |
| Pumpkin—Tong Kwa                     | 5      |
| Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai               | 4      |
| Rhubarb                              | —      |
| Shallots—Gon Chung Tai               | 5      |
| Springs (Chinese)—Paw Ohai           | —      |
| Splach—Yin Ohai                      | 4      |
| Tomatoes—Fan Kai                     | 10     |
| Taro—Wu Tai                          | 5      |
| Turnips, Pua-d (Long)—Low Pak        | —      |
| " English—Young Low Pak              | —      |
| Vegetable Marrow—Ohai Kai            | —      |
| Water Cress—Sal Young Ohai           | 10     |
| Watercress—Lai Kai                   | —      |
| " Lily Roots—Lai Ngai                | —      |
| Yams—Tai Kai                         | —      |
| Sage                                 | —      |

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to regulate the prices of these goods.



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend-of-the Finest Pure Malt  
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter &amp; Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND.

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1910.

VOLUNTEERS AND EMPLOYEES.

It will be within public recollection that in April of last year His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., addressed an earnest appeal to the principal employers of labour and others in the Colony to assist in rendering our local Volunteer Corps, in point of numbers and efficiency, worthy to rank as an integral part of the Defence Force of Hongkong. It is to be regretted that the good results anticipated from His Excellency's action, have not appeared, for, instead of becoming augmented, the strength of the Corps has fallen from 320 (inclusive of the Mounted Troop) at the time the appeal was made to 228 at the present time. This marked decrease is largely due to the fact that new men have not come forward to take the places of Volunteers who have left the Colony. Before going on leave H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard was again in communication with the principal employers of labour with a view to finding means of ameliorating this state of affairs; and in view of subsequent consideration the Government now desire to make another appeal to British commercial firms to assist in increasing the number of the Volunteer Corps by forming, either individually or by combination with other firms, units or sections of units of the following:

1. Artillery Companies—50 men to a Company—to be trained with 3 inch howitzers or 25 inch mountain guns.
  2. Ammunition Column—number unlimited—to be trained as Artillery and to form relief crews for mobile guns of the regular garrison.
  3. Maxim Gun Companies—4 guns to a Company—members to be also trained as Infantry. There are 12 Maxim guns available. 12 men are required for each gun.
  4. Infantry—to augment the existing Company under Captain Wood (of Messrs. Leigh and Orange).
  5. Mounted or Foot Scouts—limited to 50 in all—to be trained in musketry and to possess a thorough knowledge of the topography of the Colony.
- It is understood that members of the new units will be allowed to nominate their own officers and non-commissioned officers, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer. The requirements regarding training have been fixed at 40 to 50

interfere as little as possible with the exigencies of business; and H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., in issuing this fresh appeal trusts that British firms and employees may see their way to respond effectively to it. We join earnestly in this expression of hope for betterment in the number and efficiency of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, for, as is pointed out, the state of things existing at present, argues an apathy which everyone who has a stake in the Colony, or who recognizes the national advantage of military training, must deplore. It may be added that a further endeavour is being made to encourage Volunteerism among Civil Servants.

## OUR PARSİ FELLOW-CITIZENS.

The truest representatives now inhabiting a world in which, despite of Ahirman, men still cling to the old Faith, of the Zoroastrian belief which was but slightly differently expressed from that of the prophet Daniel, are those descendants of the people of ancient Persia who are called Parsis. The Mahomedans call them "Guebres" which has been Gallicised or "Frankified" into "Guebres." The Muslim conquerors of Persia mistook the sacred symbol of flame for the real object of the ancient worship. In their horror of idolatry they did not take the trouble closely to inquire into a belief that seemed to them to be an adoration of the fires of Jehannum. How mistaken they were is proved by the worshippers of Ahura-mazda who do His works by loving their neighbour as themselves. When men declare publicly on their works that their God is a good God and that they endeavour to love their neighbour for His sake, they are surely the finest material of which good citizens are made. Who are industrious? The Parsis. Who are perfectly peace-loving and law-abiding? The Parsis. Who are loyal and true to their obligations and faithful to the British Raj? The Parsis. And who in Hongkong has been the thorough representative of the Parsi people and the Parsi Faith, their honour and their credit? Why, Sir Hormusjee Mody, to whom his rejoicing comrades in Hongkong yesterday expressed their appreciation and admiration.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE western harbour of Port Arthur was opened to commerce on 1st inst.

THE Japanese authority over the police in Korea became operative in its entirety from 1st inst.

It is learned from New York that another Clark's Tourist Party, numbering 1,400 persons, is coming to Japan next Spring.

COMMODORE J. C. Byres, who has been appointed to succeed Admiral Lyon, arrived in the Colony by the *Empress of India* this afternoon.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, the Buffs Band Concert which was to have been held in the Public Gardens last night has been postponed.

VICEROY YUAN Shu-hua of Canton has again tendered his resignation, and Viceroy Chung King and Governors Pao Fen and T'ing Yü are mentioned as his possible successors.

A *lubber* employed in the charge-room of the Kowloon City Police Station was awarded four days' hard labour in the Police Court this morning for stealing a quantity of oil from the Station lamps.

THIRTEEN natives appeared before J. R. Wood at the magistracy this morning for gambling in the servants' quarters of Stanley Terrace, Queen's Quay. The two keepers were each fined 50c while the rest had to pay 25c each.

MR. Seng Han-chang, who was formerly in the Imperial Bank of China, and who during the last two years has founded the Savings Bank of Peking, is to proceed to Shanghai shortly as the manager of the Ta Ching Government Bank. Mr. Seng has been very successful in starting the first Savings Bank under Chinese Government charter. The Peking Savings Bank now has deposits of more than 11,000,000.

AN awful fate befell an unfortunate Chinese boatman of Passir Hui, the other day, while he was engaged in cleaning his boat on the river bank, says the *Straits Echo's* Taiping contemporary. He was warned by two boat builders, whose shed was near, that there were crocodiles about, and not to go into the water, a few moments after they saw a commotion in the water and also the sign of the boatman. A moment after the unfortunate Chinaman, whose name was T'ow Chong Yew, was struggling and screaming, fast by the waist, in the terrible jaws of a crocodile. They shouted to the other people about for assistance and ran to the rescue, but the boatman was too quick for them and plunged into the muddy waters of the stream with its victim. A search was made afterwards for the body but of course it was in vain.

FOR over a month past reports have been heard of a curious phenomenon which has been noticed in the river a little above the late Dr. Smith's residence, says the *Hongkong Daily Mail* of 17th ult. At frequent intervals the water of the river becomes turbid and bubbles up like a hot spring. Some say that ash has been brought up to the surface. The area of the spot covered by the bubbles is about 40 feet. At 8 a.m. to-day this same thing was seen by a European Captain who related the circumstance to our reporter. There was a very strong ebb-tide at the time. The water was seen bubbling up a few feet and the water disturbed was muddier than other water in the locality. The Captain had seen it on one occasion before, a few days ago, and put it down to a crocodile, but he thinks now it is something else which has caused this and intends collecting some water the next time he notices the same phenomenon. Bangkok may yet become a famous health resort.

## THAT TYPHOON FUELING

EFFECTS IN HONGKONG.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph")

The heavy break of rainy weather with which we have been favoured recently in the Colony has had its advantages without doubt. It has also brought in its train many discomforts and some rather remarkable results. Before the rains came we were all naturally anxious for our reservoir supplies, and when it is borne in mind by dwellers in more favoured zones that there was a good deal of excuse for our alarm over the prospects of a water famine occurring these alarms should not appear to them unreasonable. But such are the inscrutable ways of mankind that some people have no sooner found their prayers for rain bountifully answered than they begin to grumble about that very bounty which such a little while ago was considered to be the first desideratum.

It is hardly to be supposed, of course, that this feeling predominates amongst the older residents of Hongkong who have had experience of water famines before, nor to the mild and anxious officials whose sole desire is to see as big a downpour as is compatible with public safety. The complainers are to be found in what may be described as the

THOUGHTLESS CLASS, the younger folks and the otherwise irresponsible, who cannot understand why we should be washed out by a deluge, when all that was desired was a sufficiency of rain to fill the reservoirs and enable us to carry on until the break of the next rainy season. In this category might well be placed a certain local mess of young bachelors, who, during the seemingly interminable dry spell recently, found themselves very uncomfortably fixed on account of the short rations of water which fell to them in their bungalow.

One of their members, even, was heard to say that it was a "bally shame and all the rest of it" that they should be forced to use soda water for the morning tub when there was still a good enough supply of natural rain-water in the reservoirs. For the life of him he could not understand the "stupidity" of the officials in cutting off supplies when "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But this young man's opinions were very rightly over-ruled by others in the mess, and as a matter of fact when it was decided to hold a water festival in the compound of the house (when the rains did actually come) he was one of the first to enter into it.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE THING.

People in Europe who do not know to what sore straits we are sometimes put for water in Hongkong will hardly be able to realise that any persons but a body of lunatics would take part in such a water-festival in a bungalow compound. But it is not so quiet or so much out of the way, as all that. If a party of kindred spirits meeting together has been deprived of a proper plunge into a deep bath for many days in Hongkong and has had to be contented with only enough water to cover the bottom of the tub they are to be excused for indulging in a water festival such as often takes place in the tropics when the rains break.

All that is required is swimming costume and plenty of rain, coming down in sheets, indeed, as it generally does at that season. Such a bath as this *à fresco* one can hardly be surpassed for luxuriance when one has been for weeks panting like the hart for the water brooks. But once all concern has passed away and when the chances of

## A SCARCITY

have been fully swept off by the deluge, then we begin to hear grumblings about this "horrible typhoon weather." Why on earth cannot the rain cease now that we have got enough to last through the season? The weather man, however, takes not the slightest notice of these complaints and he "gangs his sin-gait" until he thinks he has done his full duty by us.

There is no satisfying everyone. But on the whole, when we have had a prolonged downpour, even after a trying drought has been terminated by its coming, there is very little but grumbles to be heard on all sides. The business man complains about the enforcement of donning waterproofs and leggings. The man who needs continually to employ public chairs and rickshaws finds every cushion clammy; everything damp and uncomfortable. Pedestrians are never sure of escaping a wetting with consequent

## CHILLS AND FEVERS.

The men may find comfort and antidote in an additional peg. But the ladies and children suffer most during the rains and are practically compelled to stay indoors. The roads are cut up and driving is anything but pleasant. Visiting becomes a bore. The Theatre, the Circus find patronage slow, and other entertainments fare little better. Everyone is grumpy, or appears to be so. The children are frightened by the frequent thunderstorms. The domestic dogs seem to be more hideously vocal than usual at night. Rickshaws are conspicuous by their scarcity and

## RICKSHA GOOLIES

by their added impertinence. One's clothes get damp in the morning and feel thus all day. The quinine fever is in constant request and one. In this latter connection, it may be said that if any one class of the community more than another feels the stress of the rainy season it must be the medical men of the Colony, for their services are in constant demand, and they have very few idle moments in the course of the day. Shopkeepers feel the effects of the rainy weather very considerably so far as their trade is concerned. On the whole, it may safely be declared that while the rains prevail we are all less comfortable, have less equanimity of temper, and are very likely to look forward even to the blaring days that have yet to come before the summer closes.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Lady May gave a dinner party at Government House last night in honour of Admiral, Mrs. and Mr. Lyon and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith. The following were invited to meet them:—General Broadwood, Sir Francis Pigott, the Bishop of Victoria, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Colonel, Mr. and Mrs. St. John, Colonel Sir Joseph and Lady Fyler, Mr. Volpicelli, Colonel Bays, Mr. Liebert, Commander and Mrs. Acton, Mr. Layton, Mr. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchflower, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Looker and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Hancock, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Mogon, Major Findlay, Capt. Groves-Raines, Capt. Heathcote, Miss Cunningham, Miss Isaac and Dr. Fitzwilliam.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th July.

A few days ago, when a native, named Chou Peng, in the employ of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section), was engaged in the work of removing earth on the line, in the vicinity of the Tin Hang village, in Tung Koo district, a number of villagers attacked him in a body on account of certain trivial matters. The man was fatally injured, and succumbed to his injuries, shortly after the assault. Tsoai Wei Han, managing director of the Railway, has reported the matter to the Viceroy.

## NEW JUDGE.

The newly-appointed Canton Provincial Judge, Ye Chung Wing, has fixed the 8th instant for taking over the seal of office.

## FLOODS IN HUNAN.

A telegram from Changsha states that disastrous floods prevail in the prefecture of Sheng Tak in Hunan.

## CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realised from the sale of cheap rice at Canton in the four sheds on the 4th instant were as follows:—Eastern Shed, \$3,705; Western Shed, \$1,593; Hoam Shed, \$2,120 and Wopshah Shed, \$1,695. On the same day, rice to the value of some \$9,000 was sold to villagers in the neighbourhood of Canton who came to Canton to obtain their supply.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Owing to numerous complaints and allegations brought against him by the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Tsoai Kwong, Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway, is determined to relinquish his post and proceed to the North, as soon as possible, to accept the appointment as engineer-in-chief offered him by the Chui-Ching Railway. It is very difficult for the Canton-Hankow Railway Company to find a suitable man to replace Tsoai Kwong at the present time, so the Company yesterday presented a telegraphical petition to the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking asking the Ministry to defer the Tsoai's departure from Canton.

## EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Education at Peking, the Canton Provincial Educational Commissioner has issued a notification to summon those students who have returned from Japan, America and Europe, after completing their educational course there, to present themselves at his offices for registration, after which, they are to proceed to Peking for an examination which will be held in the 8th moon.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st July, 1910.

| CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS |               |              |          |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
|                                    | 1909.         | 1910.        |          |
| Tyiam...                           | 50' 14" below | 35' 7" below | overflow |
| Tyiam Bye-wash...                  | 50' 10" below | 16' 0" below | overflow |
| Tyiam In-termediate...             | 50' 6" below  | 11' 3" below | overflow |
| Pokfulum...                        | 18' 0" below  | 0' 10" above | overflow |
| Wong-nai-chung...                  | 41' 14" below | 5' 0" below  | overflow |

| STORAGE GALLONS.      |             |             |  |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
|                       | 1909.       | 1910.       |  |
| Tyiam...              | 87,400,000  | 149,400,000 |  |
| Tyiam Bye-wash...     | 2,316,000   | 5,704,000   |  |
| Tyiam Intermediate... | 119,613,000 | 138,079,000 |  |
| Pokfulum...           | 28,400,000  | 67,840,000  |  |
| Wong-nai-chung...     | 7,951,000   | 23,986,000  |  |

Total... 244,742,000 384,366,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of June.

|                         | 1909.       | 1910.               |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Consumption...          | 118,319,000 | 136,747,000 gallons |
| Estimated population... | 208,710     | 210,510             |

Consumption per head per day... 18.8 21.6 gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main districts during June 1909. Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main Districts from 1st to 4th and from the 23rd to the 30th June inclusive in 1910. Constant supply throughout the City from the 5th to the 22nd inclusive.

## KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

| LEVEL.                           |              |              |          |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
|                                  | 1909.        | 1910.        |          |
| Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... | 49' 9" below | 14' 5" below | overflow |

Water level reduced for construction purposes in 1909.

| STORAGE GALLONS.                 |            |             |         |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|
|                                  | 1909.      | 1910.       |         |
| Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... | 26,825,000 | 219,167,000 | gallons |

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of June—

|                 |            |                    |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|
| month of June;— | 1909.      | 1910.              |
| Consumption     | 24,530,000 | 24,770,000 gallons |

Consumption per head per day... 2.7 2.5 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATMAN.

Water Authority.

## THE GRANT CASE.

MAGISTRATE REQUIRES CHECKS.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning, John Grant was again brought up on a charge of obtaining the sum of \$50 under false pretences, to wit, by means of an invalid cheque. Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

His Worship asked Sergeant Appleton if he was prepared to produce the other cheques.

Mr. Appleton said he had been instructed otherwise by Counsel.

His Worship said the Court would require the cheques.

Mr. Appleton said they would have to call the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in whose possession the cheques were.

Mr. Gardiner said that defendant believed at the time he drew the cheques, which were post-dated, that he would be in a position to pay the amounts. He would call evidence as to that and in fairness to his client he asked that the cheques be produced. The prosecution must prove, if they could, that there was a guilty intention on the part of the defendant.

His Worship upheld Mr. Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner said he regretted to inform his Worship that the boy could not be found. The Police would perhaps assist them in the matter. The cook also could not be traced but they hoped to find him, his evidence being most material to the defence.

The case was remanded for a week.

## DR. WILDER ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH.

Dr. Amos P. Wilder, formerly of Hongkong, now U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, delivered a characteristic speech at the graduation exercises at St. Mary's Hall, on the 1st inst. He said:—It is reassuring to speak to a school that uses the English language. I do not understand Chinese but the exigencies of ricksha traffic have familiarised me with the common interpretation of the phrase "Man-Man" and nothing can upset a speaker more than to hear this cry raised by his audience with anything like a show of unanimity. This by way of apologetic.

Personally I have long admired your sex, and one—only once—I

## SYMBOLIZED ADMIRATION.

with results that have been of infinite advantage to me. But notwithstanding that that women have done for the world—and it is to it—its well-known that they do not get their share of the good things in this life. Men have the vote, a special car is set aside on trains so that they may smoke; and they frequently dine together, while the wife looks eagerly between the screen to see if they are happy; and if they do not call for a second portion of the pudding into which she has put her very soul, she sobs herself to sleep only to be scolded next morning because breakfast is late. It is undoubtedly true that

## WOMAN IS SHABILLY TREATED.

she does not have her part of life's joys; and this prevailing injustice has possessed even to reasonable a man as myself to the point that I am about to palm off a very poor speech, on the absurd theory that while in talking to St. John's one should rally all his forces for a super-human effort, almost any talk will do for St. Mary's, which is made up of girls.

## WOMAN'S CONVERSATIONAL POWERS.

have long been remarked—in fact, most men with facility in speech attribute it to practice in debate at home and to the heart-breaking task of providing by his confessed short-comings, convincing point for the vocal exercise of some good woman. You have heard of the husband who, while being curtain-lectured, fell asleep. On waking, the chastening was still being administered, whereupon he inquired "My dear, are you talking again or yet?" Your tolerance is a fresh illustration of the charity and unselfishness of your sex. You know a good speech from a bad one; but women have been, forgiving poor men so long that it has become a habit. Women are

## DEMANDING RECOGNITION.

in many ways; the power to vote is but one phase of it—and they will get the place in the world they are entitled to. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. They have already secured legal rights, a voice as to their children, property rights, etc.—it is quite surprising to see how often they have forced recognition of this sort and women have had to fight for it, for men—even husband, brother, son—does not give up what he terms his "rights" until he has to. Nobody does. It has been said that no man is good enough or wise enough to have absolute control of another. Note how often even parenthood, reinforced by the highest motives, sometimes falls down as a useful protection. The right to have a well-trained mind would seem to be reasonable for women, yet the opposition is not wholly put to flight. There is still a low grumbling to the effect that mothers should be content with their

## BABIES AND DISH PANS.

and find their highest joy in respectfully listening to old bachelors discussing pure milk ordinances, the choice of kindergarten teachers and the case of female prisoners in the jail. There is a good deal of the Turk in us all; the woman who has little knowledge and a little power, is more conveniently kept in subjection. A woman who can reason, and who has the dignity and authority that go with education is very annoying to men who want to do things their own way. It is significant that in the brutal places of earth—in the bar-rooms and brothels—the opinion is unanimous that women are unsexed, when they are educated and must be controlled and can look out for herself. The more such women there are, the fiercer the control of tyranny. The larger world that education opens for women is an advantage for both men and women.

## THE HIPPOBROME CIRCUS.

When Byrck's Hippobrome Circus and Menagerie visits the Colony, Hongkong people are always certain of being provided with excellent entertainment; and, needless to say, their present visit is no exception to the rule. Mr. Byrck brings with him a clever company of artists, whose various performances are only needed to see to appreciate. Amongst the main "draws" figuring on the programme are the Carpi Brothers, who gave a wonderful display last night of hand and hand balancing. The Orsels also made a great hit in their aerial gymnastic act, whilst Professor Kramer, did some heavy-weight lifting feats that astonished all who saw them. Other strong items were the acrobatics of the Mysore Brothers; Miss Lall (Ashby's) who walked the hand-balancing of Dicky and Bella Bell; and Madlle. Zella's *outré* with her beautiful Arab horse. From an equestrian, acrobatic or musical point of view, the whole performance was first-rate; whilst the clowning could not have been in better hands than those of Rocco and Romeo, a pair of drolls who kept the audience roaring with laughter.

There will be another performance at Causeway Bay this evening.

## THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The Leading Light of Shanghai has this editorial:

The results of the prosecution of the owner and captain of the steamer *Hong Moh* at Singapore in which the owner was fined \$1,000 and the captain \$250 for "allowing" opium to be illicitly carried in their steamer, affords another instance of the injustice of the present laws against the smuggling of the drug. It is not a thing of which we can be very proud that a man has been fined a large sum of money for doing something of the very occurrence of which he was entirely ignorant. That the captain should be fined for an occurrence on his vessel of which he was not aware is bad enough; but that the owner, who probably had not set eyes on his vessel for a couple of months prior to the misdemeanour, should be heavily fined for "allowing" his vessel to be used for the importation of opium is intolerable. We are somewhat curious to know how a man can be convicted and fined for "allowing" opium to be carried on his vessel when the prosecution themselves are loath to admit that he had not the slightest knowledge of it being on board, and would have continued in the same

## DISLUVIOUS STATE OF IGNORANCE.

together with the revenue officers who discovered the drug; had not one of the conspirators fallen out with his companions and given the officers the necessary information as to the whereabouts of the opium. As to this, the chances were equally as to the smuggling of opium on a vessel which the evidence showed was most difficult to search, involving as it did the crawling through several inches of bilge-water and lying flat on one's back to peer up the hollow column in which it was stowed. Comes one of the smugglers, and thinking to gain more as an informer than as a smuggler, confides to the excise officers the hiding place of the drug and they, with commendable perspicacity, board the vessel and "proceeding straight to the spot," discover the hidden contraband to light. Afterward, in spite of the

## SOLENN ASSURANCE.

of the captain and chief engineer that the ship had been regularly searched so far as was humanly possible he and the owner are heavily fined for allowing their vessel to be used for importation of opium.

It is tempting to think that the framers and administrators of the law had in their minds' eye a ship somewhat on the scale of a cash box with duplicate keys, retained by the captain and owner respectively, in which nothing could be deposited without their knowledge. But there is a farther point than this to be considered. We believe that, upon the steamer's arrival at Hong Kong, the ship's officers, the excise officers, the customs officers, the former seizure, themselves discovered twice as much opium and morphia as was untraced by the excise officers at Singapore. Is there no law equivalent to that whereby the captain was fined by which the excise department can be punished for "allowing" the vessel to leave Singapore with all that opium on board? Would it not be as much justice, or as great an injustice to punish the excise officers for having thus failed to find the second consignment in spite of their information, as to punish the ship's officers for having failed to find the first consignment, that was at the disposal of the excise department, to discover the first? Meanwhile the informer, who was probably one of the gang of smugglers, goes merrily on his way the richer by as many dollars as the unfortunate captain is the poorer.

In a speech at the Legislative Council of Hongkong, the Colonial Secretary is reported to have said:—The Opium Ordinance as it stands forms the basis of a contract with the opium farmer. The Magistrates already have discretion in imposing penalties and forfeiture, and further legislation is not considered necessary.

As yet from the discretion in imposing penalties vested in the magistrate, a discretion that seems to be rarely exercised in favour of the shipowner or captain, an ordinance that penalizes an innocent person without the least culpability on his part being proved, which in fact punishes him for committing an act which he did not know had been committed is fundamentally unjust.

## TOO GRAVE A SMIRCH.

upon the fair name of British justice to be allowed to remain upon the statute book a day longer than is necessary for its amendment, punishing as it does the innocent parties and rewarding the guilty. In this connection we are glad to note that the authorities of the Philippine Islands are making an honest endeavour to bring home the crime to the proper quarter and secure the co-operation, instead of the enmity, of the shipowners and captains. The Manila authorities, convinced that the shipowners and officers are powerless to prevent the smuggling that goes on, have made representations to the Government, and to the Hongkong Government, and it is understood that there is a feeling in favour of a joint meeting being convened at some early date to consider what steps should be taken.



## PLANTATION RUBBER.

## PRESENT POSITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In the course of a long speech, at the first ordinary general meeting of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Limited, held at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., on the 6th ult., Mr. Charles Arthur Lampard (the chairman of the company) remarked:-

"During my absence in the East I understood that the public interest in rubber had, at least, in some degree, taken a definite shape, but I also think, from what I have seen since I returned, that influences are and have been at work with the object of diverting public attention, because the attention which has been centred upon the subject of cultivated rubber has been inimical to other markets of the Stock Exchange. Many people who have made money out of rubber have been induced to take their profits with the object of re-investing them in predicted booms in other things, which I cannot help thinking are largely manufactured for the occasion—(Hear, hear)—but I would point out for your consideration that the chances which exist in cultivated rubber are chances which exist certainly only once in a hundred years, and very likely, I think I should be perfectly true in saying, once in a thousand years. The causes which have brought this about have been apparent to those of us who have studied this question closely for the last few years. We have not ourselves created the demand for rubber."

"We have simply realized that the demand was inevitable, and we have legislated to meet it as soon as possible when it did come. A few years ago all the rubber which was placed at the disposal of the world was collected from the forests of South America and Africa, from trees and vines planted by nature. The methods of collection were both crude and difficult, and the expenses were very great. By the destruction of countless numbers of trees, these difficulties and this expense have increased. The amount of rubber so produced was not even at that time sufficient really for the world's requirements, such as footwear, electrical purposes, and all those other demands which fall on crude rubber; but, suddenly, an entirely new industry sprang up—an industry to which rubber was absolutely vital, not only on its wheels, but in its machinery and on its floor; and we have seen—those of us who have studied this question—that this modern method of traction would entirely supersede all other, and would eliminate horses in due course from our streets, thereby contributing enormously to the health of our great cities. This development, however, could only take place if there was sufficient rubber to meet the inevitable demand to shoe the cars, and therefore we in the Middle East set out to legislate for this demand by creating plantations; and by so doing we claim to have done the world."

A VERY GREAT SERVICE.  
We have certainly done the motor industry a very great service, and I believe we have done a very great service to the world in general. The difference that has taken place since the inauguration of the motor industry in the East has been enormous. Speaking from my own personal experience, I have been able to do recently in a week what, if I had had to use a horse, or, as is very frequently the case, a bullock team, would have taken me months; and I believe that, in return for this service, and as is always the case when the world's debt is catered for, and catered for in the right way, the world is prepared to pay those people who do it an adequate remuneration."

PRICE OF RUBBER.  
In my speech of January 14th, 1909, after quoting some figures, I expressed the opinion that the consumption of rubber would absorb both the output of wild rubber and cultivated rubber without any great depreciation in price. What I exactly said then was: "If you take two of the industries which are practically the largest users of rubber—like electricity and motor traction, I do not think that anyone can come to any other conclusion than that both these industries, large as they may be to-day, as yet are only in their infancy, and that, therefore, the increased consumption on this ratio is going forward and is not going to stop. And if that is so—and that is what most of us believed when we went into the cultivated rubber business—the world's consumption will absorb all the cultivated rubber that we are going to put out without interfering with the present output from the rest of the world, and without our having to sacrifice any material portion of our profits." It is so.

DANGEROUS THING TO PROPHESY unless you know, but I believed at the time that I spoke that I did know. During the year previous to that speech I had worked out the average selling price of rubber. It was 8½d for 1908, it was 8½d for 1909, and for the first five months of 1910 it was 9½d. That is my justification for the remarks which I made on January 14th, 1909. The receipts of rubber for the past year from all sources, in which are included in this year's figures 4,000 tons of cultivated rubber, amount to 69,000 tons. Owing to the increased demand, prices, as you all know, instead of receding, have advanced very considerably indeed, and the reason, I think, will be found in these figures. The world's output in 1906 was 65,000 tons, of which 531 tons were cultivated rubber; in 1907 the world's output was 69,000 tons, and of this amount 1,133 tons were cultivated rubber; in 1908 the total world's output was 65,000 tons, and in that year there were 2,000 tons of cultivated rubber, and in 1909 the world's output was 69,000 tons and the cultivated rubber amounted to 4,000 tons.

DECREASE OF WILD RUBBER.  
You will notice from these figures that, deducting the 4,000 tons of plant rubber included in last year's receipts, the production of wild rubber has not increased, in fact, there are about 5,817 tons less of wild rubber than there were in 1907. This means, of course, a falling off in the collection and that the falling off has been made good by the gradually increasing

production of cultivated rubber. Turning to the world's visible supply, in 1906 there were 3,753 tons, in 1907 4,733 tons, in 1908 6,513 tons, in 1909 there were 4,309 tons and in 1910 there were 4,705 tons. From these figures, apparently, the visible supplies at the present moment are about 456 tons ahead of the visible supplies last year, but these are 1,548 tons less than in 1908. But I think there is a very important thing that we have got to take in connection with these figures—before we jump to conclusions, and that is, what is the position of the invisible supply of rubber? I think it is generally conceded that the stocks, both of raw rubber and manufactured goods, in the manufacturers' hands in America have never been lower than they are at the present time, and I am quite sure, if we could get reliable statistics of the position of this 'invisible' supply, you would find that the amount of rubber at the disposal of the world to-day was lower than it ever had been at any previous time in the history of this trade. (Hear, hear.) And what is true of America is also true of the manufacturers in this country, and of the rest of the countries that use it.

ATTEMPT TO DEPRESS PRICES.  
The high prices naturally, apart from the financial side of it, have dictated a policy of dealing from hand-to-mouth, both in regard to their crude rubber and holding of their manufactured goods, but if the increase in the consumption of rubber is going on in the way we believe it is they have got to come in. They have been trying—it is quite a legitimate thing for them to do—to depress the prices in the market. Their attitude, as I read it, is 'Do not touch the spot stock—it is a very small amount at any rate. If we can depress the spot stock we can buy thousands of tons forward for next year.' It is quite reasonable if it comes off. (Laughter.) But there is one significant thing that occurs to me, and that is that out in the East where the transactions are not so apparent as in European markets, we are getting a far higher price for rubber to-day than we are in London. That looks as if some of the American and Continental people are not quite satisfied with this attempt to depress prices in London; so they are having a bit on their own quietly. (Laughter.)

ESTIMATES OF RUBBER REQUIRED.  
From an article in the "Times," which I read on my way home, I see that the estimate of the consumption of rubber in 1910 for motor cars alone is 35,000 tons. I have made inquiries about this and it is generally conceded to be correct. Well, I also see that the output of new cars estimated for next year is 300,000 in the States alone. If you allow 12 lbs. of rubber per car, that means another 3,600 tons of rubber, and that is putting down a low estimate of what a car, from my own experience, will use in a year. If they are going to use for motor-cars alone 35,000 tons of rubber, which is rather more than half the world's production, how can the other demands which fall on rubber be satisfied without an advance in price? Rubber contracts in the East have been made forward for 1910 on the basis of 8½d for 1909 on the basis of 9½d and for 1911 on a basis varying up to 12s. That shows that the manufacturers who are keeping their eyes on the future position, do not themselves look for any great drop during that period in crude rubber.

PERFECTLY SATISFIED WITH THE FUTURE.  
From all I have said so far, I think you can gather that I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind as to the future of cultivated rubber, with this provision, that cultivated rubber, or the management of rubber estates, is a business like everything else, it requires training and experience, and that can only be got by the price we all have to pay for that sort of thing, by work in the tropics, and I am perfectly certain that companies which are formed by men who have got this experience, are more or less of a success, just as every other business which is run by men who do not understand it will fail. These cultivated rubber estates must be properly capitalised, properly managed, properly organised in every shape and form, and then there is practically no source in which money at the present moment can be employed so profitably. But if the knowledge and experience is absent, it is not so. This is especially true of those companies which are formed for the purpose of collecting wild rubber. At the very best, in my opinion, the success of 'hot' companies formed for collection of wild rubber can only be temporary, and many of them are doomed to failure from the very start. The colossal difficulties both of labour and transit are too great to be overcome.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The New York Herald says: "While the most eminent economists throughout the world are investigating the advance in prices of commodities, and particularly the necessities of life, and disputing about the causes a commission appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts settles the whole matter in a report of 700 printed pages."

"It declares that the primary cause is 'the increase in the supply of gold, which has reduced the purchasing power of money.' The phenomenal increase in the output of the yellow metal in the last dozen years is a matter of record but it is not easy to define just what part it has played in the universal rise in prices. As the 'Journal of Commerce' remarks, the 'disregard of the principle of the 'post hoc ergo propter hoc' when the conclusion has no necessary connection with the premises.'"

"Free traders lay the blame upon the tariff and trusts, of which they say it is the mother. Manufacturers declare the rise is largely due to excessive profits of the middlemen. Railway managers assert that the farmers and the railroads are innocent and that retailers are responsible for the increase and are reaping the profits. Our neighbour the 'World' argued that the rise is largely due to the great sums exacted from the people in the form of taxes to sustain the enormously increased cost of government, national and local."

"Doubtless all these things are factors in the increased cost of living, but the greatest is one which most persons dislike to consider, and that is the general extravagance of the American people, of which the extravagance in government expenditures is merely a reflex incident. Wages have been and are being increased to meet the additional cost of necessities. Increase of wages, of course, increases the cost of production and transportation, and this must be added to the prices exacted from the consumer."

"The higher wages have, therefore, no greater purchasing power, and the chief result of the general 'marking up' process is to squeeze the army of investors deriving fixed incomes from bonds, and the still greater army of workers that belong to no trades unions and have no means of obtaining increases of salaries. Hence the discomfort and unrest manifested by a considerable portion of the population and its readiness to believe those who assure them that the cause of the rise is to be found in the tariff and the trusts."

## PERUVIAN AMAZON.

## FORMER HONGKONG COLONEL ON COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. H. L. Gielgud, secretary and manager of the Peruvian Amazon Company, Limited, Salisbury House, E.C., forwards a letter which has been sent on behalf of his company to the Under Secretary for Affairs with reference to the allegations as to cruelties practised on the natives in the Putumayo district.

The letter refers to minutes of the directors' meetings at various dates, showing that, commencing on 17 Feb., 1909, a commission was being prepared to proceed to the Putumayo district to report on the possibilities of commercial development of the properties of the company and also to inquire into the relations between the native employees and the agents of the company.

This commission, it is now stated, will leave England shortly, and will be composed of Col. the Hon. Reginald Dwyer, C.B., late commanding Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and one of the directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company, Mr. H. L. Gielgud, secretary and manager of the Peruvian Amazon Company, and one or two other members, as may be suggested.

The letter proceeds: "My directors desire me once more to state emphatically that they are in absolute accord with the very clear denial given by the representative of the Peruvian Government in London, in his letter to the editor of 'Truth,' dated 25 Sept., 1909, in regard to the atrocious allegations made against the agents of the company on its Putumayo estates."

With regard to the Foreign Office notification that the Government is taking diplomatic action with a view to investigating the charges, the letter says that the directors feel that they cannot in any way interfere with the action of the Government of Peru, who have already interested themselves in the matter. An order to the Iquitos office of the company asking for a judicial inquiry into the accusations had been given by a member of the board immediately on receiving the first intimation of the allegations.

"My directors, in their desire that more light may be thrown on the matter, and that abuses, if they exist, may be done away with, will give very clear and definite instructions to the members of the commission above referred to, as they have already given to the representatives of the company in Iquitos and Putumayo."

The directors ask for permission to publish the whole correspondence with the Foreign Office.

The "Morning Leader" has also received from the company a copy of the correspondence between its solicitors and the Dean of Hereford, in which the dean expresses his regret at a statement made at a Caxton Hall meeting in reference to the treatment of natives by employees of the company, and states that he was misinformed.

## THE CATCH OF THE SEASON.

## FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.

Had old Frank Walton, complete angler and all, been on the shores of the Whangpoo on Sunday he would doubtless have raised his hands in amazement at what he then saw, says the Shanghai Mercury of 28th ult. A party of Shanghai men were angling from a yacht, and the old disciple of rod and line could not but have been astounded by seeing one of them hook, not a fish, but a pelican. The circumstances of the occurrence are of the most extraordinary nature, for not only was the bird hooked in this way, but was hauled aboard, and now lies in the Shanghai Museum waiting to be stuffed.

On Sunday morning Mr. U. H. Rutherford's yacht the *Heaven* was lying at anchor on the Seven Mile Reach. A strong tide was running and one of the party on board was "spinning" (to use an angling expression). A line was out over the stern and at the end was a spoon bait, a favourite implement of the fisher for hooking the larger fish. Towards eleven o'clock a pelican was seen making its way along shore, ever and anon ducking for fish, and suddenly it made a grab at the bait and gobbled it. Next moment it tried to free itself from the line but the hook held fast, and those on board seeing its futile struggle to get away, hauled in. A considerable distance of line was out, in fact the fishing tackle was tied to the lead line, and when brought on board the bird had been so badly hooked that very little life remained. Attempts were made to remove the hook and keep the pelican alive, but these proved unavailing and it gasped its last soon after. The hook was then extracted, and in the pouch under its bill were found four fish.

The pelican is now in the Museum where it will be stuffed. It is supposed to be quite a young specimen, though of considerable size, its wings having a big expense. The circumstance of its being found at the Seven Mile Reach is believed to be due to the storm which blew on Saturday night having driven it from its home in the marshes of the Yangtze. Two specimens of the pelican are already in the Museum, one of these having been caught at Chongshan, but there is no record of them frequenting the upper waters of the Whangpoo before, nor incidentally of their being hooked by this means.

Further inquiries indicate that the boycott of Siam rice in Hongkong is absolutely no connection with the recent strike here as some people are inclined to think. Local opinion amongst the prominent Chinese is that the present boycott is to be especially regretted at this time when there is such a scarcity of rice in Kwang Tung and other parts of China.

But when business walks in at the door, sentiment flies out at the window, and the present situation is the result of a purely business matter. On the other hand, it seems to have been indirectly caused by the famine, which has caused a depression in the money market and so enforces longer terms of payment in every grade of business.

The boycott is not expected to last longer than a month and some of our large millers say that it will be over in a few days as the buyers are forced to meet their debts at the banks and will not be able to hold out very long. It is thought, however, that in turn these will ask for a proportionally extended time from the banks, who now give them only fifteen days.

Bangkok Chinese have also responded liberally to the appeal for help from Canton. Practically all of the big firms have contributed large sums for the purpose of buying rice and distributing it as cheap as possible to the poor of the needy provinces.

## Today's Advertisement.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."  
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 A.M. This well-known steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [464]

## COMMERCIAL.

July 7th, 3.00 p.m.  
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:-

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Alls. are.....              | 7/6          |
| Anglo-Java.....             | 11s. 18      |
| Anglo-Malaya.....           | 29/-         |
| Balgownie.....              | 19           |
| Batu Tiga.....              | —            |
| Beritama.....               | —            |
| Bukit Kajang (pp.).....     | —            |
| Bukit Rajah.....            | —            |
| Carey United.....           | 23/- prem.   |
| Castlefield.....            | 125/-        |
| Changkat Serdang.....       | —            |
| Oberas.....                 | 30           |
| Damasaras.....              | 175/-        |
| Eastern Internationals..... | 32 1/2 prem. |
| Fed. Selangore.....         | —            |
| Glencarys.....              | 53           |
| Glenshield.....             | —            |
| Goldcoast.....              | 155/-        |
| Golden Hopes.....           | —            |
| Highlands and Lowlands..... | 13 1/2       |
| Indragiri.....              | 530          |
| loch Kenneth.....           | —            |
| Jequies.....                | —            |
| Jonglandors.....            | —            |
| Kamuning.....               | 8 1/2 prem.  |
| Kuala Lumpur.....           | 202 1/2      |
| Landarons (fully paid)..... | —            |
| Landarons (ppd.).....       | —            |
| Labis.....                  | —            |
| Ledbury.....                | 9 1/2        |
| Liggins.....                | 63 1/2       |
| London Asiatic.....         | 16/-         |
| London Ventures.....        | 7/-          |
| Merlimans.....              | —            |
| Pajamas.....                | 5 1/2        |
| Pegohs.....                 | 34 1/2       |
| Rubber Trusts.....          | 42 1/2 prem. |
| Saggs.....                  | 330/-        |
| Sandycrofts.....            | 40           |
| Sapong.....                 | —            |
| Scaffolds.....              | —            |
| Sekong.....                 | 40/- prem.   |
| Shelfords.....              | 77 1/2       |
| Singapore & Johore.....     | 520          |
| Somatra Paras.....          | 15/-         |
| Sungei Chohs.....           | 115 1/2      |
| Sungei Kapars.....          | 16 1/2       |
| Tanjongs.....               | 55/- prem.   |
| Tangkahs.....               | 25/- prem.   |
| Toerangie.....              | 2/- prem.    |
| Ulu Rautu.....              | —            |
| United Serdangs.....        | 137/-        |
| United Singapore.....       | 52           |
| United Sumatras.....        | 12 1/2       |
| United Langkats.....        | —            |
| Para Rubber.....            | 10/- per lb. |

## ANOTHER HONGKONG BOYCOTT.

## SIAM RICE UNDER BAN.

The Bangkok Daily Mail says:—Some of the local firms here have received telegrams from Hongkong to discontinue shipments to Hongkong as buyers were boycotting shipment from Bangkok.

The reason is said to be a Cantonese boycott against Siam rice but this has not been definitely ascertained as yet.

It seems very queer that the Cantonese should boycott rice from any country just now as there is a great scarcity of rice in that district. Only a few days ago telegrams were received stating that 1,200,000 tons had been collected in the province of Kwangtung for the purpose of buying rice for distribution amongst the poor. All of this rice was to be bought from Indo-China and Siam and at that time 90,000 piculs had been purchased, some of it from Bangkok.

Further inquiries indicate that the boycott of Siam rice in Hongkong is absolutely no connection with the recent strike here as some people are inclined to think. Local opinion amongst the prominent Chinese is that the present boycott is to be especially regretted at this time when there is such a scarcity of rice in Kwang Tung and other parts of China.

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Bangkok Chinese have also responded liberally to the appeal for help from Canton. Practically all of the big firms have contributed large sums for the purpose of buying rice and distributing it as cheap as possible to the poor of the needy provinces.

## Today's Advertisements.

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."  
Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above about 15th July.

This steamer has superior accommodation for first class passengers at cheap rates, being fitted throughout with Electric Light and Electric Fans in State Rooms and Saloon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [465]

## "INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUZUK CANAL.

## THE Steamship

"INDRADEO."  
Captain W. H. Lee, will be despatched as above about 22nd inst.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [472]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

## THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU,"  
having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [5]

## JAPANESE MESSAGE.

Messrs. MEIJI SHA,

GRADUATE OF

KORE MESSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT

PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.

No. 177, WANCHAI ROAD,

GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [4]

## TO-NIGHT!

## TO-NIGHT!!

## THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

K. BYSAOK, Proprietor and Manager.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 P.M.

OVERTURE 9.30 P.M.

## SUCCESS!

## SUCCESS!

THE MARVELLOUS CARPI BROTHERS

Head to Head and Head to Head

Balancers.

THE ORIOLES

Aerial Gymnasts.

ROCCO

The Funniest of Clowns.

COME AND SEE

Miss MARIE

A Daring Equestrienne.

Miss ZELIA

and Her Magnificent School Horse.

Miss ASHLEY

Queen of Music and A Host of Brilliant Performers.

Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

## MATINEES:

Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4.00 p.m.

Children under 12 Half-price to Matinees only.

Special train run after the Performance every night.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform: Stalls, 30 cts; Second Class, 50 cts.

S. O. ABELL, Director.

J. ROSS, Press Representative.

A. JACKSON, Representative.

Hongkong 7th July, 1910. [465]

## CLUB WHISKY.

The Purest, Most

A Blend of Malt

Mature and best

and Grain Whis-

WHISKY on the

kets making it

local Market.

the Ideal Whis-

See that you get

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ditions.



H. PRICE AND COMPANY, LTD.

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Telephone No. 125.

Wholesale and Retail.



## Shipping—Steamers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration.)

| From Hongkong.                            | From Quebec.                              |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.   | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH. |
| "MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.         |                                           |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 21TH. | "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.           |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH. | "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.  |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.  | "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.           |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.    | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.    |

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) 47 days.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Militaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class to Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43 days.

Via New York 45 days.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

L. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| For                         | Steamship | On                        |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| MANILA                      | LOONGSANG | FRIDAY, 8th July, 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI                    | WOSANG    | SATURDAY, 9th July, Noon. |
| TIENSIN                     | CHISHING  | MONDAY, 11th July, 4 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA | KUHSANG   | TUESDAY, 12th July, Noon. |
| MANILA                      | YUENSANG  | FRIDAY, 15th July, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI       | KUTSANG   | TUESDAY, 16th July, Noon. |

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers *Kutang*, *Namang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.** General Managers.

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                          | Steamers   | To Sail          |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| SWATOW, TSINGTAU, CHEFOO &c. | "KUEIKHOW" | 8th July, 4 P.M. |
| TIENSIN                      | "SINGAN"   | 9th " 8 A.M.     |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG            | "HANGHANG" | 9th " 4 P.M.     |
| AMOI & NEWCHANG              | "LIAN"     | 10th " Daylight. |
| SHANGHAI                     | "TAMING"   | 11th " 3 P.M.    |
| MANILA                       | "CHIHUEA"  | 14th " 4 P.M.    |
| SHANGHAI                     | "HUIHOW"   | 21st " 4 P.M.    |
| CHEFOO & TIENSIN             | "ODANGSHA" | 27th " 4 P.M.    |

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA-TWIN-SORROW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SORROW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chonan*, *Lianan*, *Chinshui*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**

Telephone No. 30, Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

## CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain.  | For    | Sailing Dates.                |
|------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| LAZARO     | 2510  | R. Rodger | MANILA | SATURDAY, 9th July, at Noon.  |
| ROBI       | 2510  | A. Fraser | "      | SATURDAY, 16th July, at Noon. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.**

Telephone No. 10, Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Commerce Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.)

| For                                        | Steamers                      | G. Tonnage | Leaves                         |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA | "SEATTLE MARU" Capt. I. Saito | 6,182      | WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at Noon. |
| TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA | "CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto  | 6,182      | WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon. |

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted routes for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connections.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

| For                                   | Steamers                       | Leaves                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| TASMUI v. SWATOW & AMOI.              | "DAIJIN MARU" Y. Kaburaki      | SUNDAY, 10th July, at 10 A.M.   |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI and FOOSHOW | "BUJUN MARU" Captain Y. Fuseno | THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M. |

Special Reduction of 20 % will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS.                                                               | STEAMERS.                                                                                                                           | SAILING DATES, 1910                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID | MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 5000<br>KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagiwara, Tons 7000<br>ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 6000 | WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Daylight.<br>WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight.<br>WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight. |

|                          |                                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE | SADO MARU, Capt. S. Hirotsugu, Tons 7000 | SATURDAY, 16th July, from KOBE. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

|                                                                                         |                                                                                |                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE v. KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA | INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7000<br>TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000 | TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.<br>TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                           |                                                                                 |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE | YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino, Tons 5000<br>NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000 | FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.<br>FRIDAY, 5th August, Noon. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|

|                                   |                                            |                     |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO | HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mochizuki, Tons 7000 | TUESDAY, 12th July. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|

|                             |                                          |                               |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6200 | WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

|                   |                                            |                               |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 6000 | THURSDAY, 7th July, at 4 P.M. |
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## Shipping—Steamers



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Macdonald*, 10,512 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Ton for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Colindale*, due to London on 21st August, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Fratelli and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via GALLAT.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

Captain Moretto, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CHARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship

"WYNERIC,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1910.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA AND SEATTLE via

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

| Steamer       | Tons  | Captain      | On or about |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>Aymara</i> | 4,350 | J. Boyd      | 26th July   |
| <i>Esmer</i>  | 4,350 | P. S. Cowley | 2nd Aug.    |
| <i>Ozama</i>  | 4,657 | P. W. Davies | 27th Sept.  |
| <i>Kamer</i>  | 6,231 | G. B. McGill | 20th Oct.   |

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamship passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

These will be no return to Missionary subscribers at Sanctions.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

## Shipping—Steamer.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY

S.S. "GHAZER" ..... On 30th inst.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

## Consignee.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUETZOW"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. *Herzog* from Zeebich.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

| STOCKS.                                                          | NO. OF<br>SHARES.                    | VALUE.                   | PAID UP.       | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT                        | AT WORKING<br>ACCOUNT | LAST DIVIDEND.                                                                                                            | APPROXIMATE<br>RETURN BY<br>DIVIDEND<br>BASED ON LAST<br>YEAR'S DIV. | ENDING<br>QUOTATIONS. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>BANKS.</b>                                                    |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation                          | 120,000                              | \$125                    | \$125          | \$1,500,000<br>\$1,500,000<br>\$1,500,000          | \$2,029,988           | 2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex<br>1/9 = \$15.11                                                                | 4 1/2%                                                               | \$950 buyers          |
| National Bank of China, Limited                                  | 99,925                               | 17                       | 16             | \$4,000<br>\$4,000<br>\$4,000                      | \$30,531              | \$2 (London 1/6) for 1909                                                                                                 | ...                                                                  | \$75 buyers           |
| <b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>                                        |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited                                 | 10,000                               | \$250                    | \$50           | \$1,500,000<br>\$1,500,000<br>\$1,500,000          | nones                 | \$10 for 1908                                                                                                             | 6%                                                                   | 1771 sellers          |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited                           | 10,000                               | 115                      | 15             | Tls. 225,000<br>Tls. 225,000<br>Tls. 225,000       | Tls. 207,573          | Final of 7/6 making 25/- for 1908                                                                                         | 5%                                                                   | Tls. 115              |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton                                | 12,400                               | \$250                    | \$100          | \$1,000,000<br>\$1,000,000<br>\$1,000,000          | \$27,584              | Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50<br>per share for 1908 and an interim divid-<br>end of \$30 per share for 1909 | 6%                                                                   | \$250 buyers          |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited                           | 12,000                               | \$100                    | \$60           | \$1,000,000<br>\$1,000,000<br>\$1,000,000          | \$707,617             | \$12 for 1908 and interim of \$3 for 1909                                                                                 | 7%                                                                   | \$200                 |
| <b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>                                          |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited                            | 40,000                               | \$100                    | \$25           | \$1,000,000<br>\$1,000,000<br>\$1,000,000          | \$418,406             | \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908                                                                                                | 7%                                                                   | \$114 sellers         |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited                         | 8,000                                | \$250                    | \$50           | \$1,000,000<br>\$1,000,000<br>\$1,000,000          | \$416,318             | \$27 for 1908                                                                                                             | 8%                                                                   | \$352 1/2             |
| <b>SHIPPING.</b>                                                 |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited                      | 30,000                               | \$25                     | \$25           | \$57,743<br>\$57,743<br>\$57,743                   | Dr. \$5,777           | \$4% for 1906                                                                                                             | ...                                                                  | \$7 sellers           |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited                               | 20,000                               | \$50                     | \$50           | \$500,000<br>\$500,000<br>\$500,000                | nones                 | 2 1/2% for year ending 30.6.1908                                                                                          | ...                                                                  | \$50 sellers          |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.                     | 80,000                               | \$15                     | \$15           | \$107,500<br>\$107,500<br>\$107,500                | \$29,766              | Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910                                                                                         | 8%                                                                   | \$3 1/2 sales         |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)                | 60,000                               | 15                       | 15             | \$100,000<br>\$100,000<br>\$100,000                | 113,755               | 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @<br>ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3. 154                                                       | ...                                                                  | \$65                  |
| Do. Do. (Deferred)                                               | 60,000                               | 15                       | 15             | \$100,000<br>\$100,000<br>\$100,000                | 113,755               | 3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (comp. No. 12) making<br>in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09                           | 5%                                                                   | 100/-                 |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited                   | 1,000,000                            | 1                        | 1              | \$700,000<br>\$700,000<br>\$700,000                | 109,994               | A dividend of 7 1/2% for yr. ending 30.4. 1910                                                                            | 4%                                                                   | \$24 1/2 sellers      |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited                                    | 10,000                               | \$10                     | \$5            | \$50,000<br>\$50,000<br>\$50,000                   | \$2,159               | A bonus of 5%                                                                                                             | 1 1/2%                                                               | \$14 sellers          |
| <b>REFINERIES.</b>                                               |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited                            | 20,000                               | \$100                    | \$100          | \$500,000<br>\$500,000<br>\$500,000                | Dr. \$8,000           | \$10 per share for 1909                                                                                                   | 5 1/2%                                                               | \$168                 |
| Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited                            | 7,000                                | \$100                    | \$100          | \$500,000<br>\$500,000<br>\$500,000                | Dr. \$15,801          | \$5 for 1897                                                                                                              | ...                                                                  | \$26 sellers          |
| Pink Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited                          | 7,000                                | Tls. 50                  | Tls. 50        | Tls. 100,000<br>Tls. 100,000<br>Tls. 100,000       | Tls. 6,308            | Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09                                                                                           | ...                                                                  | Tls. 82 1/2 sales     |
| <b>MINING.</b>                                                   |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.                     | 1,000,000                            | 1                        | 1              | \$215,000<br>\$215,000<br>\$215,000                | 114,435               | Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909                                                                                          | 9%                                                                   | Tls. 18               |
| Headwater Mining Company                                         | 60,000                               | Pa. 10                   | Pa. 10         | nones                                              | nones                 | First year                                                                                                                | ...                                                                  | Pa. 10                |
| Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited                     | 150,000                              | 1                        | 1              | \$4,378<br>\$4,378<br>\$4,378                      | nones                 | \$1 per share 13th dividend                                                                                               | 5%                                                                   | \$7 1/2               |
| Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.                           | 500,000                              | G \$10                   | G \$10         | nones                                              | nones                 | Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15                                                                             | ...                                                                  | 41/-                  |
| Docks, Wharves & Godowns.                                        |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited                                    | 18,000                               | \$25                     | \$25           | \$45,275<br>\$45,275<br>\$45,275                   | Dr. \$8,460           | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05                                                                                           | ...                                                                  | \$10                  |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.                    | 60,000                               | \$550                    | \$50           | \$550,000<br>\$550,000<br>\$550,000                | \$264,847             | \$2 1/2 for 1909                                                                                                          | 4 1/2%                                                               | \$55 sales            |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.                          | 50,000                               | \$50                     | \$50           | \$88,442<br>\$88,442<br>\$88,442                   | \$124,765             | Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909                                                                                       | ...                                                                  | \$50 sales            |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.                          | 55,700                               | Tls. 100                 | Tls. 100       | Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 1,000,000 | Tls. 6,361            | Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910                                                                                            | 6 1/2%                                                               | Tls. 78               |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited                      | 30,000                               | Tls. 100                 | Tls. 100       | Tls. 600,000<br>Tls. 600,000<br>Tls. 600,000       | Tls. 9,222            | Final of Tls. 4 for 1909                                                                                                  | 7%                                                                   | Tls. 119              |
| <b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>                            |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.                           | 25,000                               | Tls. 100                 | Tls. 100       | Tls. 25,000<br>Tls. 25,000<br>Tls. 25,000          | Tls. 4,314            | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.09                                                                                            | 5 1/2%                                                               | Tls. 101 sellers      |
| Central Stores, Limited                                          | 50,123                               | \$15                     | \$15           | \$751,875<br>\$751,875<br>\$751,875                | \$24,641              | \$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue<br>\$2.80 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares                              | 8%                                                                   | \$16 buyers           |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited                                  | 12,000                               | \$50                     | \$50           | \$600,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$600,000                | \$1,277               | \$2.50 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares                                                                               | 8%                                                                   | \$107 1/2 sellers     |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.                    | 50,000                               | \$100                    | \$100          | \$500,000<br>\$500,000<br>\$500,000                | \$27,011              | Interim of 3/- for account 1909                                                                                           | 7%                                                                   | \$100                 |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited                      | 150,000                              | \$10                     | \$10           | \$1,500,000<br>\$1,500,000<br>\$1,500,000          | \$1,471               | 45 cents for 1909                                                                                                         | 6%                                                                   | \$8 buyers            |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited                       | 6,000                                | \$50                     | \$30           | \$300,000<br>\$300,000<br>\$300,000                | \$269                 | \$2 1/2 for 1909                                                                                                          | 8%                                                                   | \$53 buyers           |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited                        | 78,000                               | Tls. 50                  | Tls. 50        | Tls. 3,900,000<br>Tls. 3,900,000<br>Tls. 3,900,000 | Tls. 65,969           | Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909                                                                                         | 6 1/2%                                                               | Tls. 109              |
| West Point Building Company, Limited                             | 12,500                               | \$50                     | \$50           | \$625,000<br>\$625,000<br>\$625,000                | \$1,958               | Final of \$1.30 for account 1909                                                                                          | 8 1/2%                                                               | \$38 buyers           |
| <b>COTTON MILLS.</b>                                             |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.                    | 20,000                               | Tls. 50                  | Tls. 5         | Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 1,000,000 | Tls. 10,998           | Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09                                                                                          | 8 1/2%                                                               | Tls. 122 sellers      |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing<br>Company, Limited | 125,000                              | \$10                     | \$2            | \$1,250,000<br>\$1,250,000<br>\$1,250,000          | \$9,551               | 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08                                                                                          | 8%                                                                   | \$6 sellers           |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                 | 10,000                               | Tls. 75                  | Tls. 75        | Tls. 750,000<br>Tls. 750,000<br>Tls. 750,000       | Tls. 5,379            | Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09                                                                                        | 12%                                                                  | Tls. 62               |
| Luen-keung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.               | 8,000                                | Tls. 100                 | Tls. 2 1/2     | Tls. 800,000<br>Tls. 800,000<br>Tls. 800,000       | Tls. 4,849            | Tls. 6 for 1909                                                                                                           | 7%                                                                   | Tls. 70               |
| Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited                        | 2,000                                | Tls. 100                 | Tls. 50        | Tls. 200,000<br>Tls. 200,000<br>Tls. 200,000       | Tls. 14,173           | Tls. 25 for 1909                                                                                                          | 10%                                                                  | Tls. 240              |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>                                            |                                      |                          |                |                                                    |                       |                                                                                                                           |                                                                      |                       |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited                          | 8,604                                | 12 1/2                   | 12 1/2         | \$1,062,500<br>\$1,062,500<br>\$1,062,500          | \$248                 | 15% per share for 1908                                                                                                    | ...                                                                  | \$10 buyers           |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited                                    | 60,000                               | \$12                     | \$12           | \$720,000<br>\$720,000<br>\$720,000                | \$24,641              | 60 cents for 1909                                                                                                         | 6%                                                                   | \$9 1/2 sales         |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited                           | 50,000                               | \$5                      | \$5            | \$250,000<br>\$250,000<br>\$250,000                | \$61,138              | 10 cents for year ended 28.2.06                                                                                           | ...                                                                  | \$14 sellers          |
| Do. Do. Special shares                                           | 50,000                               | \$5                      | \$5            | \$250,000<br>\$250,000<br>\$250,000                | \$61,138              | 80 cents for 1909                                                                                                         | 9%                                                                   | \$8 1/2 buyers        |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.                    | 125,000                              | \$10                     | \$10           | \$1,250,000<br>\$1,250,000<br>\$1,250,000          | \$1,789               | \$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09                                                                                            | 6 1/2%                                                               | \$19 buyers           |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited                                      | 40,000                               | \$7 1/2                  | \$6            | \$300,000<br>\$300,000<br>\$300,000                | \$4,390               | Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents<br>per share for 1909                                                            | 10%                                                                  | \$6 1/2 buyers        |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited                             | 400,000                              | \$10                     | \$10           | \$4,000,000<br>\$4,000,000<br>\$4,000,000          | \$670                 | 14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909                                                                                         | 10%                                                                  | \$14 buyers           |
| H. Price & Company, Limited                                      | 12,000                               | \$10                     | \$10           | \$120,000<br>\$120,000<br>\$120,000                | \$11,798              | A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus<br>of 10 cents for 1909                                                        | 6%                                                                   | \$19 1/2 sales        |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited                               | 60,000                               | \$10                     | \$10           | \$600,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$600,000                | \$7,616               | Final of \$8 for 1909                                                                                                     | 6%                                                                   | \$160 sellers         |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited                                    | 5,000                                | \$25                     | \$25           | \$125,000<br>\$125,000<br>\$125,000                | \$2,176               | Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909                                                                                   | 9%                                                                   | \$20 1/2 buyers       |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                        | 60,000                               | \$10                     | \$10           | \$600,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$600,000                | Tls. 116,582          | 2nd interim dividend of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1910                                                                              | 4 1/2%                                                               | Tls. 1,320            |
| Matschopp & Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation)                           | 25,000                               | Ga. 100                  | Ga. 100        | \$250,000<br>\$250,000<br>\$250,000                | \$3,014               | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on<br>\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10                                   | 5 1/2%                                                               | \$14 1/2 sellers      |
| Park Tramways Company, Limited                                   | 25,000                               | \$10                     | \$10           | \$250,000<br>\$250,000<br>\$250,000                | Pa. 18,440            | None                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                  | \$18 buyers           |
| Park Tramways Company (new)                                      | 50,000                               | \$10                     | \$10           | \$500,000<br>\$500,000<br>\$500,000                | Pa. 18,440            | None                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                  | \$18 buyers           |
| Philippine Company, Limited                                      | 75,000                               | \$10                     | \$10           | \$750,000<br>\$750,000<br>\$750,000                | Tls. 14,810           | Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908                                                                                       | 2%                                                                   | Tls. 240 sellers      |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited                        | 30,000                               | Tls. 30                  | Tls. 20        | Tls. 900,000<br>Tls. 900,000<br>Tls. 900,000       | Tls. 5,250            | First year                                                                                                                | ...                                                                  | \$35 sellers          |
| Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin                       | 13,200<br>Benefit<br>shares<br>1,200 | 50<br>Halpung<br>Nominal | 25<br>Currency | nones                                              | nones                 | None                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                  | \$1000 currency       |
| South China Morning Post, Limited                                | 6,000                                | \$25                     | \$25           | \$150,000<br>\$150,000<br>\$150,000                | Dr. \$11,096          | None                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                  | \$26 buyers           |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited                                   | 20,000                               | \$25                     | \$25           | \$500,000<br>\$500,000<br>\$500,000                | \$11,956              | None                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                  | \$5 buyers            |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited                                 | 150,000                              | \$10                     | \$10           | \$1,500,000<br>\$1,500,000<br>\$1,500,000          | \$4,600               | 60 cents for year ending 31.12.08                                                                                         | 8%                                                                   | \$7 sellers           |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited                         | 10,000                               | \$10                     | \$5            | \$100,000<br>\$100,000<br>\$100,000                | \$442                 | 60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09                                                                           | 5%                                                                   | \$12 1/2 sellers      |
| Watkins Limited                                                  | 10,000                               | \$10                     | \$10           | \$100,000<br>\$100,000<br>\$100,000                | \$1,041               | 25 cents for 1909                                                                                                         | ...                                                                  | \$5 sellers ex div.   |
| Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited                                     | 50,000                               | \$10                     | \$10           | \$500,000<br>\$500,000<br>\$500,000                | \$2,013               | None                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                  | \$2 1/2 buyers        |
| William Powell, Limited                                          | 15,000                               | \$7                      | \$7            | \$105,000<br>\$105,000<br>\$105,000                | \$781                 | None                                                                                                                      | ...                                                                  | \$1 1/2 sellers       |

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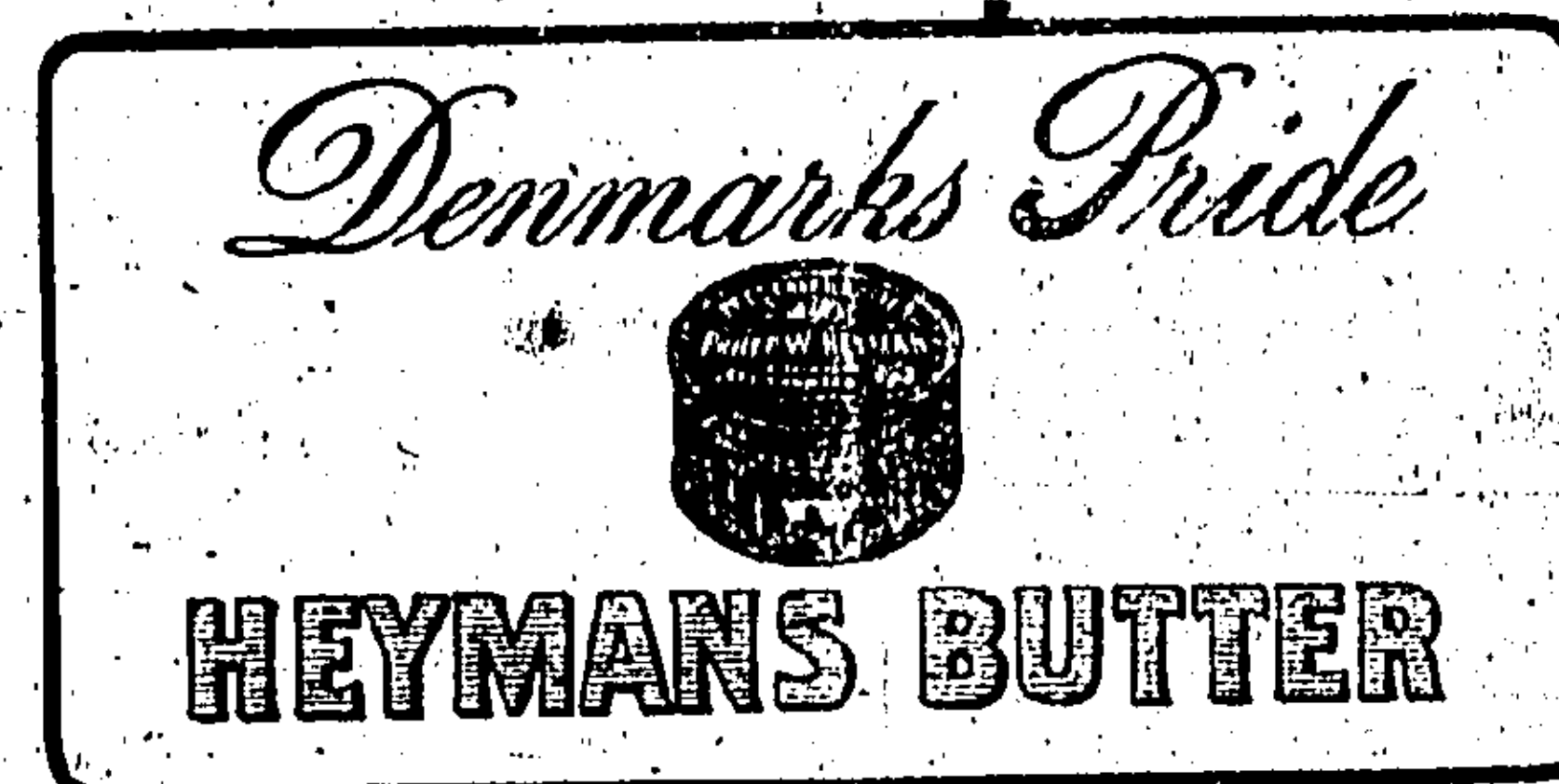
## SPECIAL BRANDS:

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RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

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Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

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EVERY KIND OF  
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ALWAYS IN STOCK

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REASONABLE PRICES

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A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at  
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and  
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED  
SHANGHAI FARRIER by arrangement.

Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also under-

taken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners'

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PRICES:

At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,

\$2 per animal.

At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.

A TOO STABLE.

Leighton Hill Road.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

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AND

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A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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